

# THE LITERARY GAZETTE

Journal of the Belles Lettres, Science, and Art.

N° 1974.

LONDON, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1854.

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## REVIEWS.

*Literary Remains of Henry Fynes Clinton, Esq., M.A., Author of the 'Fasti Hellenici' and 'Fasti Romani.'* Edited by the Rev. C. J. Fynes Clinton, M.A., Rector of Cromwell, Notts. Longman and Co.

In the higher walks of classical literature, the scholars of Germany have long taken the precedence of those of other nations. Our English Universities honourably maintain and encourage the taste for such pursuits, but it is only at rare intervals that there appear the fruits of original or deep research such as Continental seats of learning are frequently producing. We have to look back with regret to the days of Selden and Pearson and Stillingfleet and Bentley, and other giants in learning, who gave England a name and rank in classical literature. Yet there are some who in our own times have well sustained the honour of English scholarship, and have made important additions to the standard writings of all times and countries. Second to none of these is Mr. Fynes Clinton, of whose great work, the 'Fasti Hellenici,' it has been said that "it places its author next to Bentley among English writers on Greek antiquities." The studies requisite for completing the 'Civil and Literary Chronology of Greece' occupied the chief part of the author's life. Commencing his labours in 1810, he was able to go to press with one part of the work in 1824, another in 1827, and the concluding part in 1834. Very graceful is the complimentary allusion to this lengthened labour by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, in his 'Caxtons,' who, in describing the patient toil and varied research which preceded the publication of the *magnum opus* of Augustine Caxton, says, "Here indeed was one of those books which embrace an existence, like the 'Dictionary' of Bayle, or the 'History' of Gibbon, or the 'Fasti Hellenici' of Clinton. It was a book to which thousands of books had contributed, only to make the originality of the single mind more bold and clear." In 1845, Part I. appeared of the 'Fasti Romani,' of which Part II. was published in 1850. In the following year Mr. Clinton completed an epitome of the 'Fasti Hellenici.' At his death in 1853, he was engaged in preparing an epitome of the 'Fasti Romani,' which has since been completed by his brother, the editor of the present volume of 'Literary Remains.' It appears that the learned author of the 'Fasti' during the last thirty-four years of his life kept a circumstantial diary of events, interspersed with reflections and remarks on a variety of subjects, but chiefly relating to his literary pursuits, and therefore styled by himself a 'literary journal.' He had also drawn up a brief autobiography of his early life, and from these materials, with a connecting narrative, judiciously brief but extremely interesting, his brother has prepared this memoir.

"The notices of his studies," remarks the editor, "will probably be dry and uninteresting to the general reader, but they will not be without their value to the student. They show the course and method of study pursued by an eminent Scholar, the quantity read and digested in a given time, and the laborious diligence with which he collected materials for his 'Fasti.' In short, we have here a wise and learned man—a man of great natural abilities and extensive acquired knowledge—freely expressing his sentiments upon a variety of subjects, noting

down his own experience and progress in the paths of classical literature, and exhibiting sincere and unostentatious piety."

Henry Fynes Clinton was a native of Gamston, in Nottinghamshire, where he was born in 1781. His father, Dr. Fynes Clinton, was then Rector of Gamston, afterwards Rector of Cromwell in the same county, and late in life Prebendary of Westminster and Minister of St. Margaret's, Westminster. His church preferments he obtained through the influence of the late Duke of Newcastle, to whose family he was related, being directly descended from Henry, the second Earl of Lincoln. Some of the ancestors of Dr. Fynes Clinton distinguished themselves during the civil wars on the royalist side. His father was Governor of Jamaica about the middle of last century. His son, Henry Fynes Clinton, was educated at Southwell School and Westminster. In 1799 he entered at Christ Church, Oxford, where he resided the whole of every term, for seven years and eight months, till the close of 1806. Of his university life he has left some interesting notices:—

"I carried with me to the University a more limited stock of classical reading than ought to have been possessed by a boy of eighteen, who had been ten years subjected to school discipline. But I had conceived a strong passion for literature, especially Greek. My curiosity to read through the Greek historians had been inflamed by the perusal of Mitford's History, and by the praise which he bestowed upon the original writers from whom he drew his materials. Fortunately Herodotus and Thucydides were the first authors that were put into my hands. I admired Demosthenes, though I had only read portions of him. Plato was my favourite. But the most solid literary advantage that I derived from Westminster was a taste for the Greek tragic poets, which was awakened in me by the study of the four plays of Sophocles, and the two of Euripides above mentioned, recommended and embellished by the able exposition of Dr. Vincent.

"I was seized, at my first entrance upon Oxford, with the desire of collecting books, especially Greek. My ambition was to have a legible text of each, without the encumbrance of Latin versions, for I had imbibed from my old master at Southwell a dislike and contempt for versions, clavis, and all the pernicious helps by which the labour of learning is shortened to the student. He had taught us that the meaning of an author was to be sought by diligent application to dictionaries and lexicons; that expedients for shortening the labour encouraged the negligent in their negligence; that what is easily learned is easily forgotten. My zeal in the adoption of these principles was such, that I mutilated my books to purify them from the accompanying Latin versions; and I at this time possess Brunck's Sophocles and Aristophanes, and the Euripides of Musgrave, from which I detached and destroyed the Latin versions.

"My reading was desultory, and an amusement rather than occupation. I wandered from book to book in search of striking passages, till at the end of term my required portion of reading was still unprepared; and I was obliged to get it through by a hasty application of a few days or nights. The first time that I began to study regularly was on the 17th of January, 1801, when I commenced the 'Prometheus' of Æschylus, which I read, with the Commentary of the German editor, in three weeks. I employed another fortnight upon the 'Seven Chiefs,' which I studied in the same manner and with the same care. I then proceeded to the perusal of Livy for the first time, and finished the first Decade in about six weeks."

Details of particular studies during each year of his Oxford residence are recorded, and the following general remarks are added on his university career:—

"Though I had pursued classical learning with zeal, yet, at my leaving Oxford, my acquirements in Greek and Latin were not extensive. I was versed in the language, but unacquainted with the writers of ancient Greece. Not only the less obvious Greek authors were unknown to me, but many of those who ought to have been in the hands of one who had passed eight years in these studies. I had never heard, for instance, of Dion Cassius; I had never seen Isocrates, or Athenæus, or Pausanias, or Strabo, or Appian. I had not read any part of Plutarch in the original. Among the poets, neither Callimachus, nor Apollonius, nor Theocritus, nor Hesiod were known to me; and fourteen of the tragedies of Euripides were still unread. In Latin, my acquaintance with the chief authors was proportionably limited. Except the Orations, read at Southwell, I had not studied any part of the works of Cicero. I was ignorant of Quintilian, and Tacitus, and Pliny. I had twice perused Livy with attention; and this author formed the only addition to the stock of Latin which I brought with me from Southwell.

"The amount of what I read in Greek in the seven years and eight months of my Oxford life, between April 6, 1799, and December 15, 1806, did not equal in quantity the fifth part of what I have since read in the same space of time, between April, 1810, and December, 1817. I went through, at Oxford, about 69,322 verses of the Greek poets, and about 2913 pages of prose authors; making together an amount of about 5223 pages. The course of Greek reading which I had completed in the latter period, estimated, for the sake of a comparative view, by the same scale of pages, makes a sum of 28,887, being almost six times the amount of the former quantity.

"I made, however, another acquisition of far greater importance, by applying myself, in the last two or three years of my residence at Christ Church, to the diligent study of the Holy Scriptures. I had never been a sceptic: my opinions, if the crude notions of a schoolboy may be called opinions, were those of a believer in revelation. But I had no sound impressions on religious matters: I easily joined in profane jests and light discourses, and with respect to these subjects was careless, childish, and ignorant. By degrees, time, reflection, more sober society, together with the necessity of making some preparation for the office of a tutor and the profession of a clergyman, brought me to better habits. I read through in order the whole of the Old Testament, devoting every Sunday to this study: I carefully noted down all the passages which prophetically applied to the Messiah. Proceeding then with the Greek Testament, I read St. Paul, with the Commentary of Locke. This course of study produced upon my mind the happiest effects."

While engaged with these studies in October, 1806, Mr. Clinton was surprised by receiving from his father a letter conveying an offer from the Duke of Newcastle to send him to Parliament. A few days after he was declared one of the representatives for Aldborough. As these days of patronage are at an end, it is scarcely worth while to refer to the abuses of the system of nomination, of which the case of Mr. Clinton affords an illustration. Of this he has himself the candour to speak:—

"There could not be at that moment in the whole kingdom one more astonished at finding himself called to the duties of a member of Parliament, or more unprepared and unqualified for such a situation, than I was. It was a station which I had never contemplated as within the reach of probability. Till four-and-twenty I had lived with the persuasion that my destiny was the Church; and to this profession I was well, though not ardently, inclined. I had for the last three years exercised the office of private tutor in the college; and notwithstanding that Mr. Gardiner had altered my views of taking orders, yet I still felt myself destined to an academical, or at least a literary life: my studies, my tastes, my habits, were all

academical; and they might well be so, after almost eight years' residence at the University, during the most critical period of life, from eighteen to twenty-six, with these occupations and prospects.

"I immediately began to qualify myself, if possible, for my new calling, by laying aside my classical pursuits, and by seeking for such knowledge as the shortness of the time would allow. The interval between the 3rd of November and the meeting of Parliament, forty days, I devoted to the study of Smith's 'Wealth of Nations,' and Smollett's 'Continuation of Hume,' for English history since the Revolution. I took my final leave of Oxford on the 15th December, 1806."

The account of his hasty studies preparatory to entering upon public life is worthy of attention, as exposing the deficient system of education still too much prevailing in the English Universities. Here was a man of good family, at the age of twenty-six, after ten years' training at public schools, and eight years' residence at Oxford, possessing considerable acquaintance with classical literature, but almost totally ignorant of science, of philosophy, and even of the most common facts of history and geography. Mr. Clinton tells how he laid aside his Greek books, and laboured to acquire the knowledge in which he felt he was deficient. Such entries as these occur in his journal:—

"November 9th, I finished an abstract of the chief events in French history for the last twenty years, and perused a history of Ireland, from which I collected some contemporary information. My object was to gather some knowledge of the passing events of the day, and of the leading and obvious transactions of recent European history. \* \* \*

"February 23rd, I read the papers and documents on the subject of Oude, and studied the map of India. This led me to statistical calculations, and geographical observations upon the map of Persia, and Western Asia generally. I was assisted in these researches, and indeed invited to the inquiry, by the excellent collection of maps which I possessed, by the kind bequest of my good uncle, Job Brough; the last mark of his affection and regard. With the help of these I pursued a course of geographical study for four or five weeks with great eagerness and diligence."

Although Mr. Clinton sat in Parliament for nearly twenty years, and performed his duties with conscientious regularity, he never found much pleasure in political life, and always regretted the interruption of his literary labours. He thus records his early experience of parliamentary duties:—

"I still was diligent in parliamentary attendance; I began however to lose the hope of becoming a speaker in debates. I felt that I was attending rather as a spectator than as an actor upon that great theatre. My natural reserve was a great difficulty. Besides, I wanted readiness of expression: even upon subjects which I might understand, I should have been obliged to meditate when I ought to speak. Nature had formed me, after long meditation upon a subject, to unfold my conclusions upon paper (and that not fluently, but with much study and many revisions), rather than to pour forth my ideas upon it promptly in oral discourse. I felt this so strongly, that the more thoroughly I had considered a subject, the more reluctant I became at the thoughts of expressing myself in extemporary speech; because I perceived that there was always something which had as yet escaped my observation, and which was nevertheless necessary for the discussion of the subject. When, therefore, I could not have satisfied myself, how could I expect to have satisfied others? I remained, however, though silent in the debates, a diligent attendant of the House."

Afterwards we find him expressing his freedom from all political ambition, in referring to an application made on his behalf by his

father to Lord Sidmouth for some official employment:—

"I neither expect nor desire such a thing. As to the higher official stations, I am convinced that I am not fit for them; and as to the lower offices, they are not fit for me. A Government office, with duties to be performed in London, would impair my health, waste my spirits, and withdraw me from that literature by which I am best able to be useful to myself or others: neither would it ultimately benefit my family, because an increased income would only bring with it an increased expenditure. I have no reason therefore for desiring such an office, were it within my reach. It would give me no pleasure, for I have examined my own mind, and find myself to be destitute of political ambition. As to the temporal welfare of my children, I shall best provide for it by a frugal management of that which I possess:—a provision beyond anything that I could expect or hope for:—a provision, for which I am bound to pour forth my daily acknowledgments of thanksgiving to Him who has bestowed it."

Passing from his political life, we turn with more satisfaction to those parts of his journal relating to his literary pursuits, and the preparation of those works with which his fame as a scholar is associated. It was towards the end of 1816 that he first thought of publishing his 'Greek Chronology,' for which the materials had been accumulating during years of laborious study:—

"These labours and compilations had been originally prosecuted with a view to my own private use or that of my children, if I should ever have sons who should be candidates in academical learning. By degrees I began to contemplate, though at a distance, the project of completing a chronology for public use. I was encouraged by the prospect of my procuring, through Gaisford's assistance, an edition of the work, by means of the University Press. I wrote therefore to my friend, about the middle of December, on the subject, and received a most friendly answer, with offer of his services, in forwarding my wish. This drew from me a fuller explanation of my chronological plan, which I detailed to him at considerable length in a letter written December 30. His opinion of my scheme and labours was still more favourable; and he encouraged me, with his natural frankness and honesty, and without vain compliments, to persevere. This therefore was the period at which my idea of becoming a writer on subjects of ancient chronology and history was first matured."

In 1821 he writes,—

"I have good hopes of my Chronology, which proceeds towards a probable conclusion. Any one division of it might be completed at a short notice, as a specimen. It is doubtless good self-discipline to press forwards, and to look at what yet remains to be performed. By marking how much is wanting, our vanity may be repressed, and our diligence excited. But with my constitutional tendency to despond, it may be salutary sometimes to survey how much has been executed, that I may not be tempted to throw aside my task in despair."

In 1824, his long cherished ambition began to be fulfilled, and the publication of the 'Fasti' began. We give some of the entries in the journal of that year:—

"January 1. On this day I corrected the twentieth and last sheet of the Appendix to my work. The correcting of the forty-seven sheets of the whole work has occupied forty-seven laborious days, between April 14, 1823, and January 1, 1824. \* \* \*

"April 14. I have the gratification of finding that the 'Fasti' are well received. The book was published on the 20th of January; and the accounts of its reception are these:—January 30, my friend Gaisford writes thus to me:—'Everybody seems much pleased with the 'Fasti'; and

I think it will be generally recommended to the young men here. I wish you would get up your Catalogue of Dramatic Poets, as well as the Dissertation on the Population of Greece, which I have no doubt the Delegates would print for you with great pleasure.' On the 12th of April he writes:—'Our agent informs me that four-fifths of the 'Fasti' have been issued from the warehouse. As the book has not been reviewed yet, and hardly advertised, I think we may fairly assume that the whole will be disposed of before the end of the year; so that, if you are disposed to print a new edition, you will in all probability have an early opportunity of doing so. I mention this, that you may make such preparation as you may think proper, and may consider of any improvement to be made in your work.' \* \* \*

"May 27th. Saw Professor Gaisford at Payne and Foss's; had an hour's literary conversation with him. I found him most friendly and cordial in his expressions upon the success of my book. He said that within four months my book had been called for to the amount of four-fifths of the whole impression, which he considered an unprecedented sale. He proposed that a future edition should be undertaken by the Board. I accepted the terms which he proposed, as perfectly fair and equitable; and left the matter in his hands, to arrange it for me with his colleagues. Thus, my second edition will come out under the auspices of the University. I undertook to revise the work carefully, to make such additions and enlargements as might seem necessary, and to give a more copious alphabetical index."

The value and importance of the work was thus at once recognised, and the author had the gratification of seeing a second edition printed by the University at the Clarendon Press, while a Latin translation, announced in the Leipzig Fair catalogue of the same year, showed the estimation in which his labours were already held on the Continent. We must refer our readers to the memoir for the notices of Mr. Clinton's subsequent labours in bringing out the latter parts of the 'Fasti Hellenici' and the 'Fasti Romani.'

His last literary labours were devoted to the preparation of an epitome of the latter work, and to this employment the concluding entries in his diary relate:—

"It will be seen," says the editor, "from the entries in the Journal, that the Epitome of the 'Fasti Romani' was carried on until within fourteen days of his decease; and that the Journal itself was continued to the very day before that lamented event: the last entry being that in which he records his partaking of the Lord's Supper a few hours previous to his dissolution. He frequently expressed his desire, during his last illness, to be permitted to finish this Epitome, as it would, in fact, form a satisfactory termination to his literary labours. The three volumes of the 'Fasti Hellenici' had already been epitomized; and the Epitome to the two volumes of the 'Romani' would complete a compendium of the whole work."

This epitome, as we have already mentioned, was finished by his brother, and has since been printed at the Oxford University Press. Although the greater part of the present volume is occupied with notices of the classical and chronological studies of Mr. Clinton, there are many valuable reflections and remarks on general subjects. We give as an example of these a paper on the advantages of a classical education, in which all the arguments in its favour are stated with admirable clearness and force:—

"There are three great objects in education:—First, the moral effect; secondly, the intellectual power; thirdly, the value of the particular knowledge acquired. Of these three, the two first are infinitely the most important. The moral effects of a classical education operate in many ways. The active



principle within is receiving a safe direction. An interest is excited in pursuits in which the passions have no share. He who can find amusement in sublime poetry, ineloquence, in historical researches, in scientific pursuits, will not so easily fall into sensuality. His mind is filled with loftier ideas, and better habits of thinking and of occupation are gradually formed. See the just observations of Cicero on this subject, pro M. Caelio, c. 19.

"The next object in importance is the *intellectual power*. We seek for something that shall prove a *γυμνάσιον τῆς ψυχῆς*, which shall call into exercise the dormant faculties of children; and for this purpose, nothing comparable to the discipline of a classical school has ever been yet discovered or proposed. Suppose a boy, at the age of eighteen, to be capable of reading and understanding, in the original, Sophocles and Demosthenes, the efforts his mind must have made, in order to have attained so difficult a knowledge, must have called into exertion all his powers. His memory will have been tasked to the utmost; his logical powers will have been exercised in combining, arranging, and discriminating; his taste will have been formed. Compare his powers with those of a youth, who, after the first rudiments of reading and arithmetic, had been kept to a counting-house, and been employed solely in casting up mercantile accounts, and similar employments. The difference between them will be precisely that which there is between an *athlete*, whose muscles have been invigorated by every kind of exertion, and a mechanic whose life has been spent upon some shop-board, or in some unhealthy occupation. The youth who has been trained in that classical discipline carries with him the powers so acquired into any other business, and enters with all the advantages of these improved intellectual faculties upon the professional studies of Law, or Divinity, or Medicine.

"The third object in education, the *value of the knowledge acquired*, is of far less consequence. And it is the great error of places of modern education to look too exclusively to this, and to neglect the other two. They reverse the order of nature: neglecting the intermediate steps, they desire to arrive at results too soon. The consequence of this system, if successful, would be that the minds of children are stored with facts with their powers of reasoning are not able to use. They are in the situation of one who has a load placed upon him which is too heavy for his strength to carry. They become *knowing* without becoming *wise*; and, what is far worse, they become knowing without having acquired *moral habits*.

"The great objects, then, are the *moral habit* and the *intellectual power*;—that a youth of eighteen should have intellectual habits; should love learning and knowledge for their own sakes, and not seek them only for the sake of display and of the worldly profit which they may bring. But at the same time, the actual value of the knowledge acquired will not be inconsiderable. Vulgar minds represent the ten years spent at school as ten years spent in merely learning Latin and Greek; as if the facts, and reasonings, and opinions of the authors studied were not also conveyed to the minds of the readers with the words. A boy, after his ten years' discipline, will be imbued with the knowledge of ancient history and geography, of rhetoric, of eloquence, of ethics, of the Gospels and the Acts in the original language. He will possess, in short, the foundations upon which Theology, Moral Philosophy, Law, or Politics, are afterwards to be raised."

We have omitted references to Dr. Clinton's social and domestic life, of which many pleasing memorials appear in the biography. It is gratifying also to observe how deeply the studies of so learned a man were imbued with sound religion. It appears from the entries in his private journal, that he habitually sought for Divine help in his studies, and beautiful is the spirit of piety which breathes in his frequent prayers and thanksgivings. "Grant, O merciful Lord! that I may not

faint in the course which is before me; that I may be able effectually to employ the time which Thou shalt give me in the vindication of useful knowledge and of truth, and therein of thy honour, through Jesus Christ, our Lord!" Studies pursued thus diligently and devoutly could not fail of success. Students in every department of literature may derive profitable lessons from this record of the life of one who was as remarkable for his piety as he was distinguished for his learning.

#### *Habits and Men, with Remnants of Record touching the Makers of Both.* By Dr. Doran. Bentley.

Few would imagine, on reading the above somewhat eccentric title, that it refers to a series of merry gossiping essays on dress, but so it is. Hats, swords, and stockings, wigs and their wearers, beards and their bearers, tailors, fashions, and beaux, are the subjects treated of historically, critically, and ironically in these amusing pages.

"Here, Sir, you'll find, by way of prologue, A choice imbrogllo. Philosophy Gay in her gravity; and Poesy Casting her spangles on the theme of dress."

Dr. Doran's tattle is of the fast school, desultory and witty, and not over-refined. He is, as he honestly insinuates in the title-page, "a real live gossip," and we will commence our extracts with a leaf out of his 'Remnants of Stage Dresses':—

"There were few people who wore such a stage-look in the last century as a country squire in London. Mr. Isaac Bickerstaff speaks of one whom he had just seen in the Park. He was of a bulk and stature, we are told, larger than the ordinary; 'had a red coat, flung open to show a gay calamanco waistcoat; his periwig fell in a very considerable batch upon each shoulder; his arms naturally swung at an unreasonable distance from his sides, which, with the advantage of a cane that he brandished in a great variety of irregular motions, made it unsafe for any one to walk within several yards of him.'

"If this was the public dress of a country gentleman, the town fops had their own costume for their own stage. There was the dapper gentleman, with his cane hanging to the fifth button. The smart fop rejoiced in red-heeled shoes and a hat hung, rather than cocked, upon one side of the head. The set of 'a good periwig made into a twist' denoted the 'fellow of mettle.' The coffee-house politician was known by the moustache of snuff on his upper lip; and the lords of acres, as I have just remarked, by their glaring scarlet coats.

"The walks looked like a masquerade scene at a time of high carnival, and bad taste reigned undisturbed. Reformers, however, sought to amend it; and Paul Whitehead, the tailor-poet, used to say that the taste of the nation depended upon Garrick! Davy's own taste was very questionable in some respects, for he played *Macbeth* in the then costume of a general officer, with scarlet coat, gold lace, and a tail-wig. All the other actors were attired in similar dresses; and if *Malcolm*, on seeing *Rosse* at a distance, exclaimed, 'My countryman!' he was quite right to exclaim, on seeing an English recruiting sergeant advance, 'and yet I know him not!' But *Rosse* might have said as much of *Malcolm*. It was *Macklin* who first put *Macbeth* and all the characters into national costume, when he played the chief character himself, in 1773; and all the thanks he got for it was in the remark that he looked like a drunken Scotch piper—which he did. But *Macbeth* in kilts is nearly as great an anomaly as when he is in the uniform of a brigadier-general; and even Mr. Charles Kean, though he exhibited the Thane short-petticoated, seemed glad to get into long clothes and propriety as soon as the Thane had grown into a king.

"Macklin was a comedian rather than a trage-

dian, and it is singular that it is to another comic actor we owe the correct dressing of *Othello*. It was in the latter character that Foote made his first appearance in London, at the Haymarket, in 1744. He was announced as a 'gentleman' whose *Othello* 'will be new dressed, after the manner of his country.' Mr. Wright would now play the character with about as much propriety and equal success, or the want of it. Foote is said to have looked very much like the black boy with the tea-kettle in Hogarth's *Marriage à la Mode*. 'Bring the tea-kettle and lamp!' was Quin's exclamation when he saw Garrick enter, blacked as *Othello*. And we may note that, at this time, if a stage-manager were not acting in any piece represented during the evening, he was exempted from coming before the audience, whatever confusion might reign in the house. He was said to be not dressed. Austin never so much offended Garrick as when he bought a cast-off dress, the exact counterpart of that worn by Garrick himself in *Lothario*, and in which Austin intended to accompany Roscius on the stage. It was assumed on purpose to annoy Garrick, who wanted Austin to increase the number of companions who should surround the gallant, gay *Lothario*; and Austin's method of obedience made Davy eager to excuse his humble friend's attendance.

"A better illustration of stage costume is afforded us in the story of (I think, Bentley). He had to play *Henry VI.* in *Richard the Third*. After the monarch's death in the early part of the play, he had to appear for a moment or two as his own ghost, in the fifth act. The spirits were at that time exhibited *en buste*, by a trap. Now our *Henry* was invited out to supper, and being anxious to get there early, and knowing that little more than his shoulders would be seen by the public, he retained his black velvet vest and bugles; but discarding the lower part of his stage costume, he drew on a jaunty pair of new, tight, nankeen pantaloons, to be as far dressed for his supper company as he could. When he stood on the trap, he cautioned the man who turned the crank not to raise him as high as usual, and of course they promised to obey. But a wicked low comedian was at hand, whose love of mischief prevailed over his judgment, and he suddenly applied himself with such goodwill to the winch that he ran *King Henry* up right to a level with the stage; and, moreover, gave his majesty such a jerk, that he was forced to step from the trap on to the boards, to save himself from falling. The sight of the old Lancastrian monarch in a costume of two such different periods,—medieval above, all nankeen and novelty below,—was destructive of all decorum both before the stage and upon it. The audience emphatically 'split their sides,' and as for the tyrant in the tent, he sat bolt upright, and burst into such an insane roar, that the real Richard could not have looked more frantically hysterical had the deceased Henry actually so visited him in the nankeen spirit."

Dr. Doran has several essays on tailors, and among them on the official tailor Pepys:—

"Samuel Pepys was the son of a tailor of the city of London; and although he affected much gentility when he himself prospered, he was honest enough to confess, in cipher and short-hand which he thought nobody could read, that let others say of his family what they might, he for his own part did not believe that it was of anything like gentle descent. Notwithstanding this confession, our friend Samuel had something within him of the aristocratic cobbler who, in the *Taming of the Shrew*, makes inebriate boast that 'the Slys came in with Richard Conqueror!'

"As Pepys was born in 1632, and his sartorial sire did not retire from his useful occupation until 1660, Samuel, the elder surviving son of a family which reckoned of offspring a dozen save one, must have had considerable homely experience of a humble life. The elder Pepys, having inherited a small landed property at Brampton, near Huntingdon, of some forty pounds a year, enjoyed his condition of modified squireship for the liberal term



of twenty years. It was but a poor condition after all, and the retired tailor was often compelled to have recourse to his son, who sometimes gave him money, now and then bestowed upon him an inutritive compassion, and on one occasion magnificently endowed him with a pair of old shoes!

"Old Pepys was still a tailor in the City when Samuel was a sizar at Cambridge, at which seat of learning he obtained the distinction of being reprimanded for being 'scandalously overserved with drink y<sup>e</sup> night before.' It is further remarkable that while his sire was still behind his counter or upon it, the ambitious son, at the age of twenty-three, married a portionless girl of fifteen, with no other possession than the pride of being descended, on the mother's side, from the Cliffords of Cumberland, and consequently from Henry VII., whose daughter Mary, after being Queen of France, espoused the Duke of Brandon, and from the latter union had issue those two daughters, one of whom became mother of Lady Jane Grey, and the other became wife and mother in the honoured household of the great Cumberland Cliffords. When Aladdin, the tailor's son of Bagdad, married that sweet princess with the never-to-be-remembered name, two wider extremes scarcely met than when Samuel joined hands with Elizabeth de St. Michael, who brought the blood of Tudor to mingle with that of Pepys.

"After all, Pepys the tailor was allied to good blood before, in spite of the self-denying modesty of the son. Sir Edward Montague, afterwards Lord Sandwich, was the cousin of Samuel, and a kinsman worth having; for he lifted young Pepys from his father's shop-board to the Board of Admiralty. In our own days it would be difficult to find an Earl at the West End who had for his cousin a tailor, or tailor's son, in the East; and if such relationship did now exist, the occidental noble would show scant alacrity in benefiting his oriental and hard-working kinsman,—unless indeed the latter were an illegitimate son: then the illicit relative would be sure of a post in a public office. It is wonderful how legitimately in some of those offices the interests of England are now served by illegitimate gentlemen,—gentlemen who owe nothing to their scampish sires but the disgrace of their birth, and the good luck of a very desirable appointment.

"The career of the old tailor's son was a remarkable one. He left a yet quiet home, and a not yet jealous wife, to attend Sir Edward Montague upon his expedition to the Sound, in March, 1658.

"On his return from this expedition he became a clerk in the Army Pay Office, and commenced keeping his incomparable Diary,—the record of his profitable toil, his immoderate vanity, and his little rogueries. As secretary to the two 'generals' of the fleet, he was on board the flag-ship which brought back Charles II., and which bestowed on England a gift for which the Church is annually thankful. In 1660 he was promoted to the office of Clerk of the Acts of the Navy; and if to the scenes of his labour, like Charles Lamb at the South Sea Office, he repaired very late in the morning, but compensated for that by retiring very early in the afternoon, it must be also confessed that he accomplished much useful work in a short time, and achieved objects for which his superiors got all the honour.

"In the time of a disastrous war, this tailor's son continued to exercise hope and energy when all around him was despair. Samuel Pepys then stood amid desponding officials, like the great Guise amid the sullen French officers in Italy ere victory had consented to sit upon their helms. In the time of the Plague too, the little man (he was as tall as Epaminondas) ungrudgingly took his turn of the pestilence as others had done of the sword; and when nine-tenths of the healthy but craven people had fled from town, he remained at his office and daily stood face to face with grimmest death.

"He held temporarily the appointment of Treasurer to the Commissioners for the Affairs of Tangier, and also that of Surveyor-General of the Venuallling Department. He had been passively

engaged during the Great Plague; he was actively and usefully so during the Great Fire; and when the Officers of the Navy Board were summoned to answer before Parliament for the enterprise of De Ruyter against Chatham in 1668, his bold eloquence procured an acquittal for himself and colleagues. He occupied a seat in Parliament, where he, at different times, represented Castle Rising and Harwich; and when excess of toil induced him to undertake a tour through Holland and France, he devoted much of his time to making collections respecting the affairs of the navies of those countries. Pepys was a widower, when his powerful enemies, envying the greatness achieved by a tailor's son, twice endeavoured unsuccessfully to bring him into grievous trouble on the alleged ground of his being a Papist. The accusation did him no disservice in the eyes of Charles, who appointed him Secretary for the Affairs of the Navy; which appointment he retained from 1673 until the constitution of the Admiralty was changed in 1680. Three years after, he accompanied Lord Dartmouth on the expedition for demolishing Tangier; and shortly after his return was appointed Secretary of the Admiralty, with a salary of 500*l.* per annum,—an appointment which he retained till the period of the accession of William and Mary, when he suffered temporary imprisonment in the Tower, and subsequent brief captivity in the Gatehouse, on the charge of being attached to the royal family of the Stuarts, and especially to the ex-King James II., at whose coronation he had served as one of the Barons of the Cinque Ports. In his dignified retirement at Clapham he led a life of some luxury and considerable usefulness. Christ's Hospital reckons him among its benefactors, and the Royal Society among its honoured Presidents. He died in 1703, leaving behind him more books than money-bags; but yet, as he bade his heirs remember, 'more than what either myself or they were born to.' He best deserves to live in our grateful memories as the renovator of the navy of England. James II. long got for this the credit that was due to the gay yet efficient secretary; but we now know that to a tailor's son is due the merit of once more raising the naval bulwarks of Britain to be a defence for those at home, and a terror to her assailants. When the Company of Clothworkers drink 'the memory of Samuel Pepys' out of the splendid cup which he conferred on that Company in honour of his father's calling, let them never forget why that memory especially deserves to be honoured. When the elder Pepys refused to bind his son to his own vocation, he was unconsciously helping his country to achieve future naval victories. Of such a man then the profession may be proud, and we will now proceed to collect from the son's diary some evidences as to how tailors lived, moved, and had their being some two centuries ago.

"The first glimpse we have of Pepys and his father is pleasant enough. On the 26th January, 1659-60, he writes:—'Home from my office to my lord's lodgings, where my wife had got ready a very fine dinner, viz. a dish of marrow-bones, a leg of mutton, a loin of veal, a dish of fowl, three pullets, and a dozen of larks all in a dish; a great tart, a neat's tongue, a dish of anchovies, a dish of prawns, and cheese. My company was my father, my uncle Fenner, his two sons, Mr. Pierce, and all their wives, and my brother Tom.' The old man was still a tailor in the City, when his son, on the 12th of the following February, records:—'Walking with Mr. Kirton's apprentice during evening church, and looking for a tavern to drink at, but not finding any we durst not knock: to my father's,—whom he found rejoicing that 'the boys had last night broke Barebones' windows.' Pepys was not ashamed of the old tailor, but, a fortnight later, took him with him 'to Mr. Weddington, at Christ's College, who received me very civilly, and caused my brother to be admitted.' And indeed the old tailor saw very good company at home. In June, 1660, while yet in business, Pepys and his wife, on repairing thither, found 'Sir Thomas Honeywood and his family were come of a sudden, and so we forced to lie altogether in a little cham-

ber, three stories high.' The old tailor moreover was a matchmaker, in his way, for in August we find him 'propounding Mr. John Pickering for Sir Thomas Honeywood's daughter; a propounding that was certainly made by one of the most singular of agents that ever undertook the business of the old firm of Cupid, Hymen, and Co. The father too appears to have been employed by the son; the latter got him to make 'a black cloth coat out of a short cloak, to walk up and down in,' when London was in mourning, in September, for the Duke of Gloucester; and in October we find him again patronizing the paternal establishment, where he calls on a Sunday 'to change my long black cloak for a short one (long cloaks being now quite out), but, he being gone to church, I could not get one.' When the old house was broken up, Pepys consented to take his sister from off the new ex-tailor's hands. 'I told him plainly,' he says, 'that my mind was to take her not as a sister, but as a servant, which she promised me that she would, and with many thanks did weep for joy; though it may have been for something else. Pepys was more generous to the old man himself. 'My father,' he writes in December of this year, 'did offer me six pieces of gold in lieu of six pounds that he borrowed of me the other day, but it went against me to take of him, and therefore did not.' He seems to have occasionally had a joyous dinner or two out of his ancient sire to compensate for the sacrifice. The death of Uncle Robert in the following year made a sort of country gentleman of our tailor, who needed the advancement, for the son, on balancing his father's affairs as a tradesman, found 45*l.* due to him, with debts to the same amount, and the balance of zero showing all that he possessed of his own in the world; and yet the good old workman had sent his sons to college, and that may account for his poverty. In his retirement the elder Pepys exercised his taste on alterations of his house at Brampton,—changes which his son speaks of as being 'very handsome': in other respects he was like great men in their retirement, and amused himself by writing letters, which appear to have been real 'letters of news,' having his crosses however, as country gentlemen will have, and those chiefly from legal disputes touching his inheritance, which happily came, nevertheless, to a favourable conclusion. Pepys the junior warned Pepys senior against the sin of extravagance, and that with such unction that both counsellor and counselled and domestic listeners were melted to tears. The end of the advice thus given was that the sartorius emeritus should keep the expenses of himself and family 'within the compass of 50*l.* a year,'—no very princely income, it must be confessed, and one that ought to have saved them from the subsequent reproach of the official son, or rather of his lady wife, touching 'the ill, improvident, disquiet, and sluttish manner that my father, and mother, and Poll do live in the country, which troubles me mightily, and I must seek to remedy it.' The remedy adopted to restore gentility to the hearth of the old tailor was one of some singularity. 'All the morning,' says Pepys, under the date of September 4, 1664, 'all the morning looking over my old wardrobe, and laying by things for my brother John and my father, by which I shall leave myself very bare of clothes, but yet as much as I need, and the rest could but spoil in the keeping.' Magnificent benevolence! But the old man, doubtless, looked modish in the son's cast-off suit, and the influence it had on the locality is, perhaps, seen in the subsequent offer of marriage made to 'Poll,' the tailor's daughter, by one who had 'seven score and odd pounds land per annum in possession, and expects 1000*l.* in money upon the death of an old aunt.' This expectation was, I suppose, never realized, for 'old aunts' are proverbially immortal, or given to cheat, after tormenting their heirs, when they do condescend to pay the long-standing debt of nature. The woeful had, however, some positive advantages, for he possessed neither father, mother, sister, nor brother; and the value of such a man cannot be too strongly impressed upon speculating young ladies. To balance these advantages he had the

slight drawback of being 'a drunken, ill-favoured, ill-bred country fellow.' On the strength of a prospect of increased gentility, the elder Pepys, now half-blind and parcel-deaf, rode up to town on horseback, and saw the glories of the city, and had his picture taken, to hang in the dining-room of his illustrious son, who enthusiastically records of him that he loved that son, 'and hath ever done so, and is at this day one of the most careful and innocent men in the world.' Pepys sent him back on a new horse, and with 20*l.* for the general use of the family. 'It rejoiceth my heart,' says the journalist, 'that I am in a condition to do anything to comfort him,—he is such innocent company.' The old house of business in Fleet-street perished in the Great Fire; and up rode the ancient occupier of it on his new horse, to view the spot where he had long toiled and which he could no longer recognise. The journey was too much for the man of fine feeling, and he returned home only to wrestle with long illness; but we find him again in town in the following year, where, with his son and daughter-in-law, he dined at no less a table than 'Sir W. Pen's, which they invited us to out of respect to my father, as a stranger, though I know them as false as the devil himself.' By which remark we may see that society, two centuries ago, was not better than it is now, which must be a vast comfort to all who make the reflection. As Pepys records of his father that he was the simplest of men, we may fairly wonder that in the year of troubles, present and expectant, 1667, he entrusted the old gentleman and his own wife with the mission of privately burying his gold. 'My father's method made me mad,' says the son. 'My father and my wife did it on Sunday, when they were gone to church, in open daylight, in the midst of the garden, where, for aught they knew, many eyes might see them.' But Pepys found remedy for this exquisite process; and he afterwards spent some happy hours in the low-roofed cottage at Brampton, wherein the secretary expected to pass his own days of retirement, and therefore loved to adorn it and to see it growing in prettiness.

'Finally, the honest old tailor made a will, in which he wrote himself 'Gent', as though he were too modest to make the assertion in the full dignity of the complete word. And in this will, which could not have been drawn up by a lawyer, for it is easily understood and leaves no openings for legal objections, he bequeaths the lands and goods to which he succeeded at Brampton, to his son 'Samuel Pepys, Esqre.' He left seven pounds to the poor; ten pounds to each of his two grandsons; his largest silver tankard to Pauline,—an appropriate legacy, for 'Pall' married the toper; a gold seal-ring to his son John; and if anything remained over and above these bequests, he left the same to be divided among his three children, amicably. He left no debts; and on that score, the honest old tailor of Brampton may rank before many a baron, who neither paid his tailor's bills when living, nor left wherewith to honestly discharge them, after his decease.'

Hats and wigs furnish themes for many amusing anecdotes, of which the following may be taken as a specimen:—

"It is said that when Fox the Quaker had an interview with Charles the Second, the King observing that his 'friend' kept on his beaver, immediately took off his own. 'Put on thy hat, friend Charles,' said the plain gentleman. 'Not so, friend George,' replied the King; 'it is usual for only one man to be covered here.' It was a neat retort, and may serve as a *pendant* to the remark of the peasant boy, whom Henri IV. had taken up behind him, and who pretended that he would take the lad where he might see the monarch. 'How shall I know the King when he is among so many nobles?' said the rustic, as he rode *en croupe* behind the sovereign, of whose identity he was ignorant. 'You will know him,' said Henri, 'by his being the only person who will keep his hat on.' At length the two arrived where the King's officers awaited him, and they all uncovered as he trotted

up to them. 'Now, good lad,' said he, 'which is the King?' 'Well,' exclaimed the boy, 'it must be either you or I, for we have both got our hats on!'

Dr. Doran is not Elia. A little of his fast wit is commonplace, some, as we said before, wants refinement, and some is rather nonsensical, but the book as a whole is a very amusing budget of gossip.

*La Normandie Souterraine; ou, Notices sur des Cimetières Romains et des Cimetières Francs Explorés en Normandie.* Par M. l'Abbé Cochet. Rouen.

"On the first of September, 1852," says the well-known antiquary, the Abbé Cochet, "being at Fécamp, with the permission of the proprietor of the soil, and a credit of 500 francs from M. Leroy, Prefect of the Seine Inférieure, I commenced excavations in the Val-aux-Vaches." The results of this excavation, and of several others, the expenses being defrayed by the French Government, are before the world in this volume; and truly they have found a zealous, a learned, and an indefatigable agent in the Abbé Cochet. Now, what is the contrast to this picture in England? Have we any authorized person charged to see that our ancient monuments are neither overthrown nor desecrated? And is it not notorious that the National Museum contains objects of art and antiquity from every part of the habitable world, while its collection of national antiquities is inferior to those of many private individuals in this country? We have seen objects of the highest interest, illustrating a period in English history coeval with those which our French neighbours have been industriously gathering from the excavations superintended by the Abbé Cochet,—we have seen the contents of nearly eight hundred Anglo-Saxon graves, offered to the Trustees of the British Museum, but refused with disdain; and ultimately become the property of a private individual. Nay, we are credibly informed that even the memorial of the Society of Antiquaries, praying that some competent person may be directed by the Government to take an account of the sepulchral records, which the closing of the graveyards of our London churches has placed in imminent jeopardy, has been treated with official scorn! While such a state of feeling exists among those in power, archaeology must necessarily be regarded and studied in England by the few.

While we say this, let us, however, not be misunderstood. France, too, was for a long time insensible to the importance of the remains which the work under notice especially illustrates. It is only within these few years past that attention has been drawn to the antiquities of the Frank period, and only a few months since we announced the establishment of a *salle* in the Louvre for their reception. Simultaneously with this movement, Germany is stirring, and about to found a really national museum, containing objects of antiquity from the remotest times to the age of Charlemagne; England alone is laggard, and that, too, at a time when she might have taken the initiative by the possession, at a cost of seven hundred pounds only, of a collection of the antiquities of our own country perfectly unrivalled of its kind. The most interesting portion of the work before us is that which relates to the author's researches in the Frank cemeteries of Londinières, Lucy, Parfondeval, Envermeu, and Douvrend, in

which a profusion of relics, assimilating in character to those discovered in our Anglo-Saxon cemeteries, have been brought to light. The pagan Frank, like the contemporary pagan Saxon, was evidently interred in the dress he wore when living, and it was the same with the women. Besides this, the corpse of the male was accompanied by his arms and accoutrements, and the females with their personal ornaments and implements of the toilet, and articles of housewifery; hence the very great number of objects obtained from their graves. This was no less the practice of the early Christians,—at least as regards their habiliments. Origen, Eusebius, and Gregory state that the primitive followers of Christ buried their dead in their best clothes, a practice censured by Saint Ambrose and Lactantius, the former of whom pertinently remarks, that the interment of the dead with their costly veils was a loss to the living and useless to the corpse. Notwithstanding these censures, the pagan practice was continued, and the Frank kings and magnates after their conversion were still buried "cum grandibus ornamentis." The discovery of the tomb of Childeric, at Tournay, about two centuries since, furnished very interesting evidence of this practice, and the publication by Chifflet of the facts thus obtained has been of essential service to the student of the antiquities of that period.

In the description and discussion of the various objects found in the Frank graves, the author of this work has displayed much learning and sagacity. He has rendered ample justice to the researches of our English antiquaries, which have afforded him the best and most satisfactory means of comparison, and the result is the production of a volume of the greatest interest. We are particularly pleased with the evident love of truth displayed in these pages, and the honest desire to describe things as they were found. Though sometimes enthusiastic, and often eloquent, M. Cochet never transgresses the bounds by which all archaeological investigation should be limited. We have said that the Frank, like the pagan Saxon, was buried in his usual dress, and with his favourite arms or implements. These consist of swords, spears, hatchets (the powerful 'francisca,' celebrated by Sidonius Apollinaris), javelins, and long knives, those 'seramasaxes' of which mention is made by Gregory of Tours. The fibulæ are of various forms, but generally inferior in design and workmanship to those of the Anglo-Saxons and the transrhene tribes, a circumstance for which we call on the archaeologist to account. Combs for dressing their long hair, of which they were so vain, and tweezers to pluck the redundant hair of their ample moustaches, are also found in these graves, many of which contain vases of black pottery, very closely resembling that discovered in the cemeteries of East Anglia. Beads, fibulæ, rings, and other trinkets, are usually found in the graves of the women. On the surface of the arms are sometimes discovered traces of cloth, which the Abbé ascribes to the 'floating garments' of his forefathers, but, as we think, erroneously; we would rather adopt the opinion of some of our English antiquaries, namely, that these are the traces of the ample winding-sheet, in which it was the practice to envelope the corpse. If we may credit the description of Sidonius, the Frank warrior never encumbered himself with long-skirted garments. Coins, too, have been found in the Frank



graves. In the cemetery of Lucy, the skeleton of a Frank warrior was exhumed. Beneath the ornamented buckle which fastened his belt were five gold pieces (trientes) of the age of Dagobert, one of them struck at Bordeaux. Glass vessels of various forms, some of them closely resembling those which have been met with in Anglo-Saxon graves, contribute to swell the catalogue of Merovingian relics. Some of these appear to have been used as drinking-cups, but others, of quaint and peculiar forms, create doubts as to the purposes to which they were consecrated.

The reception of this work by our neighbours, we are rejoiced to hear, has been most cordial, and the edition was exhausted immediately on its publication. The learned Abbé is, we understand, now engaged on a second, with a supplement which more recent excavations at Douvrend have enabled him to contribute, and we have little doubt that a new impression will add to his well-earned reputation as a practical archaeologist.

*Pegu: being a Narrative of Events during the Second Burmese War.* By William F. B. Laurie, Madras Artillery, Author of a 'Narrative of the Operations at Rangoon, in 1852.' Smith, Elder, and Co.

LIEUTENANT LAURIE has, in this volume, continued and completed his military history of the second Burmese war. In his former work he brought the narrative down to the autumn of 1852. In the months of August and September, after the departure of the Governor-General from Rangoon, preparations were made for a decisive campaign; the British troops, reinforced largely from Madras and Bengal, were more regularly organized under the imposing title of 'the Army of Ava.' In the beginning of October General Godwin landed at Prome, and took possession of the place without opposition. The capture and occupation of Pegu was next resolved on. A force was despatched, consisting of 300 of the Bengal Fusiliers, 300 of the Madras Fusiliers, 400 of the 5th Madras Native Infantry, and small detachments of Sappers and Miners, with two guns. General Godwin accompanied the force, which was conveyed in four river steamers. Lieutenant Laurie was not attached to this expedition, but he has drawn up a most spirited account of the affair, from the notes of officers who were present. Throughout his history the author follows the rule of writing on the authority of those whom he knows to have been personally engaged in the events; and thus his history has a correctness and completeness not always found in narratives of military affairs, carried on in various parts of a country, while the author could only vouch for what occurred where he happened to be stationed. The storming of Pegu seems to have been a gallant affair. When in front of the great Pagoda old General Godwin briefly harangued the troops, ending with an appeal to the rivalry of the two presidencies. 'Now,' said he to the Fusiliers, 'you are Bengallies and you are Madrassies, let us see who are the best men!' 'A deafening cheer,' says Mr. Laurie, 'a rush, and all was over.' Pegu had fallen. There had been severe work before this, however, and it is well that the gallant conduct of the Indian army should be recorded by the historian:—

"At a quarter past 6 A.M. the firing began from the jungle, close round and about the troops. Four or five casualties immediately occurred. General Godwin, who was ever in the front, was re-

connoitring. The advance was first contemplated through the jungle, between the river and the wall, and the Bengal and Madras Fusiliers, feelers from both, were pushing in that direction; but the severity of the fire proved the Burmese were there in a strong position, and a flank movement parallel with the south wall, and distant about 150 yards from it, was begun and continued for nearly two miles through breast-high grass and a dense—most dense jungle. Before the movement a working party, covered by the Rifles of the 5th, was sent forward to clear a track, and nobly they did their work, the whole force following as they best could, scattered here and there in single or double files over the whole way, a heavy fire pouring upon them for four hours and a half. The guns and Sappers, the former covered by the Grenadiers of the 5th, had been hurried meanwhile to the front. Advantage was taken wherever it could be had of a good bank to pour in volley after volley; but of course the whole force was greatly scattered. The sun was fearful, and the fatigue very great. By the time General Godwin had arrived with the working party, Rifles, and hindmost portion of the Bengal Fusiliers opposite the gateway which was to be stormed, it was discovered that most were dead beat, and that some time must elapse before any thing like proper columns could be formed. By dint of great exertions the best part of the Bengal, and about half of the Madras Fusiliers were at last got together, allowed breathing time,—the Rifles forming a line of skirmishers in their front,—then nobly harangued by General Godwin, and with a British cheer let loose on the gate and the crumbling wall, the ditch here having little water in it. The fire while the columns were being formed was very severe, and opposite the gate and at the south-west portion of the wall, where the 5th were first formed up, was the severest experienced. Captain Seymour, a gallant sailor (who was with the army as a volunteer), was first of all the assailants, and conspicuous throughout the day. Passing the gateway the storming parties drove the Burmese, now flying to the westward, fast before them, and then retracing their steps made as rapidly as they could for the Pagoda, about a short mile distant. Here some volleys were exchanged, and Pegu was in our possession. This was about noon."

Pegu was soon afterwards the scene of as determined a defence as its capture had been dashing and gallant. A garrison was left, consisting of 400 men, with two guns, and a few Artillerymen and Sappers. Soon after the rest of the army had gone back to Rangoon the Burmese attacked the place in great force.

"From the 7th till the 13th inclusive, the enemy, according to one of the besieged, were firing jingals and musketry day and night. On the 11th two gun-boats arrived from Rangoon with stores and ammunition; but these were driven back after losing several men. The gallant besieged were now doing their utmost, animated during their unceasing toil with the hope of a speedy reinforcement. Major Hill had sent in three or four bold messengers to Rangoon. The foe seemed determined to drive the small band from Pegu; in addition to their rude iron and leaden balls, small brass representations of Gaudama, pieces of iron, necks of bottles, even stones, or round lumps of granite brought hither for the purpose, were fired on our troops from every quarter. Truly the position of Major Hill was at this time hardly less critical than that of the immortal Clive at the famous defence of Arcot."

Reinforcements came from Rangoon in time to relieve the garrison, and the Burmese were driven off with great loss. The Commander-in-chief published the following general order relative to the defence:—

"Major-General Godwin is most proud to express his admiration of the noble defence of the Pegu Pagoda (against a host of enemies) made by Major Hill and the brave handful of officers and

soldiers under his command for so many days and anxious nights, cut off as they were from the succour of their comrades by the works of their enemy on the river as well as by the distant communication with the head-quarters of the army. It is a fine example to this army of what bravery under the direction of cool courage can do, giving, as Major Hill has done, confidence to all, by which alone the Pegu garrison has gained so much honour.—[Dated Pegu, 17th December, 1852.]"

We can afford to give only one other extract from the military narrative, containing an account of a night attack, by the Burmese, on Prome:—

"With the exception of the trusty guardians of our position, Prome, on the night in question, was wrapped in slumber. These sentries, with wary eye, paced the fronts of their respective picquets. It was about midnight when the sharp and heavy report of three signal guns from the enemy's advanced post startled the 'night watch,' and roused their sleeping comrades. Now commenced a scene of energy and activity. The General feeling assured that something like danger was at hand, sprang from his couch, but waited for some further indications of the presence of a foe ere he roused his sleeping soldiery. But he had not long to wait; for the sharp rattle of musketry and the heavier report of the jingal announced that our picquets were attacked. Soon the bright flash and deafening roar of our own heavy ordnance told that the advancing columns of the enemy offered a mark for their destructive fire. The attack was rapid, but much more so was the reply of our troops to the challenge of 'the assembly.' In a short space of time each picquet was reinforced, and every assailable point occupied. Staff officers were now to be seen here and there—some mounted, others on foot—rapidly conveying the orders of the Chief, who, ever active, flew to each post of danger; and well pleased did he seem on surveying each point open to attack, that some days before the defences of the city had been completed. A detachment of the 35th M.N.I. held Narweing, supported by connecting picquets of H.M.'s 18th and 51st, thus communicating with the town; the head-quarters of the 35th supported the main body of the 51st on the left; the Madras Sappers, with double picquets, supported the 40th B.N.I. and the 18th Royal Irish on the heights on our extreme right. The guns, with portions of the 18th and 80th, held the central position. The enemy made repeated assaults; charge after charge—accompanied with wild yells and cries—was attempted, but the steady fire from the heights and from our left drove them back again and again. A few of them reached a sand on the river's bank, where some of the friendly inhabitants of the town had built their miserable huts; here they wounded a few poor men and women, but a demonstration from our right caused these remorseless warriors to make a speedy retreat, and the Irregular Horse held that point in check for the remainder of the night. They prolonged their fruitless attacks till dawn of day; but the safety of our troops was complete, as the enemy invariably fired too high. Their fire-firing on H.M.'s 51st was remarked as admirable, as far as regularity and being well kept up were concerned, but then it had the above mentioned defect. Thus finding that no point yielded, and that all their determined efforts were in vain, they drew off at daylight, but appeared again shortly after at some distance from our camp, and on observing a body of Sappers going out to work, drew up in regular order across a plain, in a very good position. The chiefs were distinguished by their gilt helmets, riding in the advance and arranging their posts. Thus they stood a short time; but on the appearance of a covering party of Europeans for the Sappers, they retired and fell back upon Euthay-Mew. In the afternoon Sir John Cheape followed up the attack, moving out with a small force of European and Native troops, with two guns. He advanced unmolested in two columns, covered by the Irregular Horse, close to the advanced post of the enemy. The Burmese appeared behind some



entrenchments, and fired a few shots; it was too late however to commence an attack; Sir John therefore returned, but not without having achieved one great object—that of a good reconnaissance of their position.

"And thus ended the excitement of the night attack on Proma, the resistance to which throughout appears to have been admirably managed, reflecting the highest credit on the troops employed, and on the chief who before had gained renown at Moulton and on the plains of Goojerat.

"Since the above, wrote a correspondent on the 1st of January, the Burmese made several threats of night attacks, none of which were ever fulfilled; and the larger portion of the force which surrounded the British camp had drawn off. It was said that the King of Ava required the presence of his troops to protect him from the violence of his foster-brother.

"We cannot omit in this chapter to bring to general notice the admirable conduct and untiring exertions of a small body of the native army—men who, although they had been broken down by disease, had rendered the most valuable service previous to the above night attack, in the construction of breastwork, battery, abattis, parapet, bridge, and road. Yes, it will be read now and hereafter with admiration, that the small body of Madras Sappers at Proma worked as subjects of the British Indian Government should work—with the right spirit of soldiers!"

After giving the historical narrative of the conquest and of the annexation of Pegu, Lieutenant Laurie offers some remarks on the political consequences of that measure:—

"Having now related the annexation of a new Province to our dominions in the East, and holding the opinion that it is highly politic to increase those dominions when we can do so with a due regard to our own interests and to those of others, we are led, at a time when the government of India forms one of the prominent objects of public attention, to muse over the progress we have made during a wonderful century of government. If even a Frenchman—remembering too the scenes of the glory of Dupleix, Labourdonnais, Lally, and Bussy—styled the government of the East India Company, 'one of the most glorious works of civilization,' why should any of our own countrymen, without having weighed the matter, be prone to condemn, or simply to wish for change? In the little city of Pondicherry—the Niobe of the French possessions in India—the traveller of the present day will probably hear, as the writer has heard before him, the intelligent circles of the Paris of the East expressing their wonder and admiration on the subject of the government of India—the result of circumstances rather than of design—a piece of machinery surpassing all that could be devised by the most cunning legislator—a system which could not wisely be replaced by any other. It is pleasant to know that the country in which so many of our destinies are cast has made considerable progress under the East India Company. This government, it has been well expressed, 'is extraordinary in its design, singular in its conduct; it is a system pursued among a strange people who like not sudden innovations, millions of whom seem to persist in remaining 'unchangeable in the midst of change!' Who that knows aught concerning India and her people will not agree with the remark that 'Europe and South America, if not India, have had quite enough of Governments by design—of Governments not the results of circumstances, but of theories; and we should be sorry were India the prey of constitution-makers!' Modify and correct if you will, but do not attack in order to destroy. The attempt carries failure in the face of it, as sure as ever failure was, or ever will be!

"It is to be hoped that even in a quarter of a century hence a decided progress will be observable among the inhabitants of Pegu. As has been said before, there is easier and better material to work upon here; and the Talains, seeing that we have been the means of rescuing them from tyranny and oppression, will no doubt aid us in the general

cause of improvement, when our system of government has fairly begun to work, buoyed up with the hope of seeing Pegu rise in its beauty again, and themselves, although not an independent, at least a peaceful and happy nation!"

Lieutenant Laurie, towards the close of his volume, gives a most gratifying statement of the condition of the newly-annexed province, as late as February of the present year. He thus writes of Pegu, present and prospective:—

"As far as the Province of Pegu is concerned, after one year's experience on the frontier we pronounce, without hesitation, all that has been done to have been highly successful. The most sanguine Governor-General could not have expected more. There has been famine, and it has vanished. The intrigues of the war party we believe are growing weaker and weaker. Dacoity even is beginning to fly before British perseverance and valour. Captain Phayre's government has restored confidence to a long oppressed but once independent people. And we may hope ere the lapse of no great length of time to behold Pegu a plentiful and a happy land. The difficulties to be surmounted are great; but the instruments chosen will surmount them all, and teach even the peace-mongers—the wise of our generation—that their theory is rotten at the core; that if we would go on with the work of civilisation which Providence has assigned to us, there must be war; that soldiers and sailors must pioneer the way for the grand work of the Prince of Peace!"

"On the 14th of December, 1853, the Governor-General of India made his second visit to Rangoon. Since his former one death had indeed done its work among the principal actors in the Second Burmese war. The Admiral, the General, a Deputy Commissioner, and numerous others, had passed away! But if Providence had thus ordered it, there was a satisfaction to be enjoyed by the head of the Indian Government in the knowledge of the fact that a fair Province had been rescued from tyranny and oppression, and that she had been set on the right track to gain happiness and prosperity. There was every prospect of a large harvest; the country seemed almost cleared of dacoits; commerce, especially at Rangoon, had commenced in earnest; and according to one authority the aggregate value of the exports and imports into Rangoon 'of articles paying duty during November and December, amounted to about 11 lakhs of rupees (110,000L.)' Such was the dawn of prosperity on Lord Dalhousie's arrival at the capital of the new Province. And strange enough, while the chosen leader of the 'merchants of Tarsishah, with all the young lions thereof,' was at Rangoon, determined to uphold the glory of the Anglo-Saxon race in Eastern Asia, the news reached India that Turkey had fairly commenced, aided by the Great Western Powers, to curb the ambition of Russia, and preserve its dominions from the grasp of the despotic and all-absorbing Czar!"

In the early part of this year some disturbances took place, which the author describes as "the flare of dissatisfaction before its final extinction." If it should prevail to any great extent, he adds,—

"Ava must fall, and the dynasty of Alompra must be exterminated. This has been threatened by Lord Dalhousie to secure good behaviour; and as yet the threat appears to be acting as a strong check on the Court of Ava. We can see at present no cause of alarm. In this some of the most able English Journals are too prone to indulge. The extension of 'the garden' to Ava, or beyond, would be an enterprise of little difficulty. It would not be profitable, it is true; but in the grand human march of civilization the instruments cannot always expect to carry profit along with them. Pegu is as much as we want, and it is evidently the intention of the Indian Government not to go beyond, if the step can possibly be avoided. After all, we are not quite sure that, were it possible to open a brisk trade with the adjacent portion of

China and the northern Shan States, we would find an extension of the territory utterly unprofitable.

"We should have mentioned the anxiety expressed by Lord Dalhousie during his visit to Pegu for the comfort of the British soldier; and with him there was no standing upon the order of doing, but the thing proposed to be done was done at once. Probably his last official despatch in Pegu was that dated on board the *Zenobia*, the 13th of January, off Cape Negrais. The ardent lovers of peace will be curious to know what was the subject. It was simply on the best means of establishing cantonment gardens in Pegu, which would supply the European soldiery with vegetables, and afford a pleasant and tasteful place of recreation for all classes of society at the station. Is not this literally beating swords into ploughshares? A province larger than Belgium is conquered—its inhabitants rescued from tyranny and oppression—and the master mind who has guided the conquest leaves it a garden."

We must not lay down the book without expressing our admiration of the honourable and manly way in which Lieutenant Laurie has defended the character of General Godwin from the imputations thrown upon it by influential writers in this country. All must remember the articles in 'The Times,' upon the incompetency of the commander-in-chief of the army of Ava, and to this effect is the impression generally left on the public mind. The author's estimate of General Godwin, and the enumeration of his high qualities and distinguished services, are too long to quote, but we give the closing sentences of the historical narrative of the war, and a few sentences from a more formal tribute, suggested afterwards by the tidings of the gallant veteran's death at Simla:—

"On the 3rd of August our gallant Chief left Rangoon for Calcutta. At a dinner given him the night before his departure the enthusiasm was tremendous. A correspondent writes us that he made an excellent speech, in which he remarked that whatever the newspapers and the public chose to say regarding him, 'he had only done—what every soldier in Burmah had done—HIS DUTY; and neither more nor less! He had always acted up to his orders, and under instructions; and it was not his fault if these did not please the public.

"Throughout his service in Burmah the writer has never had a word of conversation with General Godwin, nor was he ever—from the nature of his duties—able to wait upon him even as a matter of courtesy. This is simply remarked in refutation of the assertion made by some that the Author was prejudiced in favour of the General—but which prejudice amounted to nothing more than not passing severe judgment on men in high places before the conduct of affairs was fully explained."

General Godwin died at Simla, 26th Oct. 1853. On the 5th December, Lieutenant Laurie writes at Pegu:—

"There are few, if any, members of the British Army in Burmah who will not receive with deep regret the intelligence that General Godwin is dead! It seems difficult even to believe the melancholy fact that our late gallant Commander is no more; that the energetic spirit—so popular among the European and Native soldiery—so courteous to all who knew him—so cool in the presence of danger—the man who stuck fast by the path of obedience and duty amidst the severest storm of calumny that ever fell upon the head of a General—yes, it is difficult to believe that Godwin has passed away.

"Doubtless greater Captains have recently passed away in another quarter of the world, but we venture to say that none of these mighty heroes of old England possessed the fine spirit of a soldier in a higher degree than the late Chief of the Army in Burmah. Peace be to his memory."

Lieutenant Laurie's narrative is illustrated

with military plans and sketches, by officers of the force serving in Burmah, and an appendix contains various official documents relating to the war and to the annexation of the province of Pegu.

*Heartsease; or, The Brother's Wife.* By the Author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe.' John W. Parker and Son.

*The Curate of Overton.* Hurst and Blackett.

*May and December: A Tale of Wedded Life.* By Mrs. Hubback, Author of 'The Wife's Sister.' C. J. Skeet.

*Matrimonial Speculations.* By Mrs. Moodie, Author of 'Roughing it in the Bush.' Bentley.

WE must not try the patience of those of our readers who have little leisure for light books of fiction, by giving any lengthened notice of these novels. A few words will suffice to indicate the general subject and special character of each, while some carefully selected extracts will explain our description or support our judgment of the books. It so happens that nearly all the new novels on our table this week are by female writers, and we may add that they are chiefly designed and are suitable for feminine readers. The first in the group taken up for this article is by the author of 'The Heir of Redclyffe,' a book which has obtained unusual and, we think, somewhat exaggerated popularity. This new tale of 'Heartsease; or, The Brother's Wife,' has also, we observe, been hailed in many quarters as a most wonderful production. We might have allowed the book to pass without much comment, but the independence of criticism and the credit to be attached to literary judgment are at stake in the manner in which 'the opinions of the press' are now often obtained. Judging, for instance, by the leading article just published in one of the best of the monthly magazines, the author of 'Heartsease' throws into the shade every previous delineator of female character. Mrs. Austen, Miss Edgeworth, Mrs. Brunton, all are incompetent and bungling compared with this writer. We have been therefore the more careful to examine her book, and to form a fair estimate of its merits. It is a model of what we might figuratively term the crochet-work school of literature, a production of elaborate minuteness and delicate skill, but without much strength of intellectual character, or any striking features either of literary or dramatic interest. The story is extremely simple, and the wonder at the close is, that the author has spun so much good tissue out of materials so slender. The Hon. Arthur Martindale, an officer in the Guards, has married a young girl, supposed to be much below his station, to the great vexation of his family. This is a very fair subject for the opening of a novel, but the purpose is lost from the vague idea in the writer's mind as to the disparity of condition between Arthur and his young wife Violet. She has no money indeed, but to represent the marrying the daughter of an attorney, with beauty and worth of rare excellence, as so heinous an offence against aristocratic respectability, betrays an ignorance in the writer of the facts and probabilities of real life. As the matter was first reported by an officious gossiping curate, there was excuse for the fluster into which Arthur's sister, Theodora, was thrown: "Nonsense!" she said to herself; "Arthur cannot be so lost to the sense of everything becoming. Such pain cannot be in store for me! Anything

else I could bear; but this must not, cannot, shall not be. Arthur is all I have; I cannot spare him; and to see him shipwrecked on a low-bred designing creature would be too much misery. Impossible—so clear-headed as he is, so fastidious about women! And yet this letter spoke decidedly. People talk of love! and Arthur is so easy, he would let himself be drawn on rather than make a disturbance. He might be ensnared with his eyes open, because he disliked the trouble of breaking loose, and so would not think of the consequence. Nothing could save him so well as some one going to him. He can read a letter or not as he chooses. Oh, if papa were at home—oh, if Mr. Wingfield were but Percy Fotheringham—he who fears no man, and can manage any one! Oh! if I could go myself; he heeds me when he heeds no one else. Shall I go? Why not! It would save him; it would be the only effectual way. Let me see. I would take Simmonds and Pauline. But then, I must explain to my aunt. Stuff! there are real interests at stake! Suppose this is exaggeration—why, then, I should be ridiculous, and Arthur would never forget it. Besides, I believe I cannot get there in one day—certainly not return the same. I must give way to conventionalities, and be a helpless young lady."

She then writes a long expostulatory letter, to which she receives this brief and cool reply:—

"MY DEAR THEODORA,—You judged rightly that I am no man to trifle, or to raise expectations which I did not mean to fulfil. My wife and I are at Matlock for a few days before joining at Winchester. Your affectionate brother,

"ARTHUR N. MARTINDALE."

A brother of Arthur's goes to see the young wife, and is agreeably surprised and disappointed:—

"Most soothingly did John say, coming towards her, 'No, no, you need not distress yourself. No one can blame you.'

"But Lord Martindale—' she murmured.

"He will look on you like a daughter. I know I may promise you that. Yes, indeed, I have no doubt of it, my dear little sister,' he repeated, as she looked earnestly at him. 'I have told him how entirely you deserve his kindness and affection, and Arthur has written such a letter as will be sure to bring his forgiveness.'

"Ah!" said Violet, 'it is all for my sake. No wonder they should be angry.'

"Don't fancy that any one is angry with you. We all know that you were ignorant how matters stood."

"But I should have done the same if I had known. I could not have helped it," said Violet.

"I know," said John, 'no one could expect it of you. Arthur told me at once that you were free from any shadow of blame, and no one thinks of imputing any.'

"But are they very much displeased?" said poor Violet.

"Of course," said John, after a little consideration, 'it was a shock to hear of such an important step being taken without my father's knowledge; but he is very anxious there should be no estrangement, and I am sure he will behave as if things had gone on in the usual course. You may have great confidence in his kindness, Violet.'

"She was somewhat reassured, and presently went on—'I don't wonder they are vexed. I know how much beneath him I am, but I could not help that. Oh! I wish Matilda was here to tell me how to behave, that every one may not be ashamed of me and angry with him.'

"Don't be frightened," said John, 'you have pleased two of the family already, you know, and depend upon it, you will make them all like you in time as much as I do.'

"If you can overlook that laugh!" said Violet.

"I could say I liked you the better for it," said John, pleasantly; 'only I don't know whether it would be a safe precedent. It has made us feel

well acquainted, I hope. Don't make a stranger of me,' he continued; 'don't forget that we are brother and sister.'

A formal visit of Arthur and his wife to the family mansion then follows, and we are introduced in great detail to all the members of the household, and to various visitors. Some *gaucheries* are set down to Violet, not consistent with the sweet and graceful simplicity of manners previously ascribed to her. But letting this pass—the story, with a few unimportant episodes, is wholly taken up with narrating the change in the feelings and relations of the family, and chiefly of the sister Theodora with 'the brother's wife.' The end of the story represents all as made smooth, thus:—

"I don't know how it is that every one is so kind. Oh! it is too much! it overflows!" Violet leant against her husband, shedding tears of happiness.

"You silly little thing!" he said, fondling her, 'don't you know why? You have won all their hearts.'

"I never meant to—" half sobbed Violet.

"No, you only meant to go on in your own sweet modest way of kindness and goodness; but you have done it, you see. You have won every one of them over; and what is more, gained pardon for me, for your sake. No, don't struggle against my saying so, for it is only the truth. It was bad enough in me to marry you, innocent, unknowing child, as you were; but you turned it all to good. When I heard that lesson on Sunday, about the husband and the believing wife, I thought it was meant for you and me; for if ever now I do come to good, it is owing to no one but you and that boy."

"O, Arthur, I cannot bear such sayings. Would you—would you dislike only just kneeling down with me, that we may give thanks for all this happiness! Oh! what seemed like thorns and crosses have all turned into blessings!"

This is very pretty and very pleasing, but the stuff is far too slender to be spun out into a story, of such length. Such novels may amuse and instruct those who would be otherwise absorbed in trifling visit-paying or in ornamental needle-work, but we can scarcely commend them as wholesome reading for those who seek relaxation from the thoughts and pursuits of real life.

The 'Curate of Overton' is a novel somewhat after the likeness of Miss Sinclair's story, 'Beatrice,' of the leading incidents of which the reader will be reminded. The heroine of the tale is confined in a convent, into which she has been inveigled by plausible arguments and crafty devices. The chief agent in her perversion is the 'Curate of Overton,' who it appears is a Jesuit in disguise, like many other 'Anglican' or 'Tractarian' clergymen. His dealings with Constance were not, however, so much the result of theological zeal, as of personal revenge, on account of having been refused by the girl's mother many years back. The best and most useful part of the book is that in which the snares and artifices are described by which the young and heedless are drawn into the Roman Catholic net. The Curate gets some Popish or Popishly inclined families, all charming people, to invite the fair victim to pay them visits, some of the incidents of one of which at Richmond are thus recorded:—

"On the Sunday following, with a little persuasion from the Signorina, Constance consented to accompany them to High Mass, and so delighted was she with the music, and apparent devotion of the congregation, and the absence of all distinction among its members, that she consented to go again, and each time she was equally pleased.



"Well, dear Constance," said the Signorina, "what do you think of our Chapel?"

"Oh! it is very beautiful," replied Constance, "and how charming the music is!"

"Oh, that is nothing! you should hear the service on the continent, when I was in the convent, the music was so lovely, I used almost to fancy myself in Heaven!" exclaimed Adela.

"Where you happy in the convent?" asked Constance.

"What a strange question! of course I was, how could I be otherwise with such a kind creature as *la Supérieure*, and all the dear sisters?" said Adela.

"But then you were only *en pension*, and not a regular nun," observed Constance, "and you knew you could come out whenever you liked, and were not obliged to remain there for life."

"You English have such an erroneous idea about convents," said the Signorina, laughing, "to hear you talk, one would think they were prisons!"

"No, dear, I did not mean that," replied Constance, looking rather vexed; "of course there can be no imprisonment in a system that is quite voluntary, but I think the nuns should be allowed to leave, if after a time they become weary of solitude."

"My good friend, there is no solitude about it, when there were thirty-two sisters, and ten pupils, besides *la supérieure* and *la mère assistante*, how could one be solitary?" exclaimed the Signorina.

"To be sure," said Constance, "and after all it would be very wrong to tire of such a life of holiness."

"I think it would be very wicked," exclaimed Adela, energetically, "to be weary of being good!"

"Oh certainly!" said Constance, "I have often thought how I should like to live for a month in a convent."

"Why a month?" asked Adela.

"Because I could then judge how I liked it," replied Constance.

"And then if you liked the life, you would remain there, I suppose?"

"I did not say that," said Constance.

"But you meant it?"

"I suppose I did; but tell me, Adela, are all Catholics obliged to confess?"

"Confession is not compulsory, but it is enjoined by the Church, and is, therefore, a part of our duty; I for one, would not omit it."

"But is it not very disagreeable to tell all your faults?" asked Constance.

"It has a most beneficial effect," replied her friend, "for the thought of having to confess all our little faults, as well as our larger sins, keeps us from much evil; you cannot think how often, when I have felt tempted to do something wrong, the idea of Father Pietro hearing it has served as a monitor, and I have been thus kept from harm."

"I never thought of that before," said Constance, "but I am sure if I were obliged to confess I should keep a strict watch over my smallest actions, so that my catalogue of sins should not be great."

"There you see," said Adela, "how right and good it is, and it is only the very lax among us who omit this sacrament."

"Then I suppose you have a penance to perform for each fault?" said Constance.

"Certainly," replied the Signorina, "it is to humble us and keep down our pride, and prevent a repetition of the same fault in future."

"And does it have this effect?" asked Constance.

"Frequently," replied Adela, "I scarcely ever have to repeat the same confession."

"How pleasing!" exclaimed Constance, "really, Adela, I feel more inclined than ever towards your religion, it is so far superior to ours. I must write to mamma to let me remain a little longer, I should like to have some more conversations with you."

The result may be anticipated, and the

curate gets his revenge. However, in the third volume the imprisoned nun makes her escape by the aid of a false sister, and she is married happily, and becomes a useful member of society, while her story is narrated as a warning to mothers and daughters. Florence escaped, but for a long time she had shattered health and weakened intellect. To a friend who was going to marry one who had Catholic relatives, she says in the closing sentence of the novel, "take care of their influence, dear Helen, remember my example, and that of poor Edith's, and never forget her watchword, 'Stand fast in the liberty where-with Christ hath made you free.'"

The next novel, 'May and December,' derives its title, as some readers may guess, from its being a story of a marriage union of unequal years. Here are the sketches of Mr. Cameron and his first wife, which we quote at length, as they show in the writer considerable skill in plain and well marked portraiture of character:—

"Mr. Cameron was a very wealthy merchant, he had been a prosperous man in his worldly concerns all his life. Succeeding early to a large mercantile establishment, he had been unwearied in his application to business, and steady in his course of conduct. His counting-house was his happiest retreat; his books were his favourite study, and his hours of business were to him hours of pleasure. Simple and old-fashioned in his habits, he had few personal expenses, so that he continued to grow richer every year, although his name was well-known in all benevolent schemes, and his purse was open to most private applicants. Whether he would have been equally devoted to his affairs, had his attention been diverted by the claims of a family cannot be known, for he had no child to inherit his wealth, or to spend it for him, and though he had married early, most people, except himself, seemed to forget the existence of his wife whilst it lasted, and he was now a widower."

"Mrs. Cameron, indeed, never did anything to make herself remembered beyond the quiet drawing-room, where, on a sofa, she passed her sleepy life. Captivated by her fair complexion, and her quiet manner of listening to him, Mr. Cameron had given her credit for all necessary good qualities, and after a short courtship had married her. Before a month had passed he discovered his mistake; her quietness was the result of indolence; she was silent, because from ignorance and vanity she had nothing to say; she accepted him because she wished to be married; not from any dreams of domestic felicity, but because she was weary of a home while she was worried by an active, managing mother."

"In short, he had made a mistake, and one for which there seemed little remedy. Discouraging, however, as was the prospect before him, with the good sense of a man who has learnt to profit by failure or success, Mr. Cameron resolved to make the best of circumstances, and since his wife as she was did not quite suit his tastes, to try and improve her became his object. He set heroically about this task, with a zeal which deserved better success. Her apathy even here baffled him completely. She was too ignorant to be aware of her own deficiencies, and too indifferent to his feelings to entertain the slightest wish of pleasing him. She was his wife; he could not get rid of her now, therefore it mattered nothing to her whether she was agreeable or the contrary."

"Sometimes, indeed, she was roused from her indifference to fits of irritation at his persevering efforts to interest her in his pursuits, at others she only listened without hearing a word he said. Perhaps his subjects of discourse were rather dry, but attachment on her part would have secured attention and interest, for which he now sought in vain. If she answered him at all, her replies were more discouraging than silence, for she comprehended nothing but her own personal wants. Why

should she care, she thought, if coffee was dull, for she always drank chocolate; if the prospects in sugar were bad, he had better buy it somewhere else; and why should he fuss himself so about cotton, when there was such an abundance of the article in England already; it was nonsense, she asserted, to send such a distance for a thing which was so plentiful in the country that a large ball might be bought for a penny."

"It was as hopeless to attempt to enlighten her ignorance as to excite her sympathy. She never could remember the difference between a cargo and a supercargo, or comprehend why ships should be lost when insured, and to the latest year of her life, confused the underwriters with the junior clerks in her husband's establishment."

"Hopeless of improvement, her husband gave up the attempt, contented himself with attending to her personal wants, and found his pleasures and his companions elsewhere. So Mrs. Cameron lived on, treated with outward decorum and respect by her husband, supplied with every luxury which her indolence and selfishness required, knowing as little of his thoughts and feelings as she did of his mercantile engagements, and equally indifferent to all that concerned him, as she was to the fortunes of the Emperor of China."

"Patiently did Mr. Cameron bear the burden which his early rashness had brought on himself: and if the sight of a flourishing family sometimes brought a sigh, he had philosophy, or what was better, principle enough to take the good with the evil, and be thankful for the cares he had escaped, whilst he regretted the blessings he had missed."

"At length, however, the yoke was broken, his wife died: and in spite of her indolence, her silence, and her dullness was much missed, and sincerely regretted by her husband. He had been used to see her, and habit had rendered her company nearly as necessary to his comfort as his easy chair or his dining table, but like Grace Ashton, he thought himself now too old to form fresh ties."

Mr. Cameron marries again, and a peep into his second married life will show the nature of the troubles involved in the union of December with May:—

"The names which he repeated caught Mr. Cameron's attention. Lord Marcus Mountstevens of the Guards, and a fellow named Wildey. That the circumstance related to a disagreement between these latter, the anxious merchant soon made out: who was this Wildey was asked; the gentleman to whom the information was imparted had never heard of him before. A shabby clerk—Lord Marcus patronised him for some reason unknown; one of Marcus's odd whims; besides he was a cousin of the beautiful Mrs. Cameron; of course he knew her? No, again—not personally at least—only by name. Not know Mrs. Cameron!—the lovely May Cameron—the gayest, most bewitching, most capricious beauty of the season; she was wife to the dullest and richest of old men, he understood; for he had never seen him. Lord Marcus called them May and December; so did the Duke of —, and Lady B—, everybody, in short, knew them as May and December, and a very favourable specimen of December he understood the husband was. Here, some one, better informed than the speaker as to the identity of Mr. Cameron, interrupted him with some remark, in a good-natured but futile attempt to stop this gossip. The story was renewed the moment after; the whole of the quarrel-scene, with certain lively little additions of the speaker's own, was detailed: Mrs. Cameron's name, or rather May's, for so the puppy affected to call her, was introduced, and connected much more broadly with the disagreement than was warranted by facts, and the end of it all, the reputed duel to-morrow morning, was hinted at as a profound secret, which the listener was on no account to reveal; although at least six other people were evidently devoting their whole attention to the story."

"What Mr. Cameron's feelings were at this moment must be left to the imagination; his most



prominent idea was, that he wished to sink away out of sight, and escape from the recognition which he feared would follow: he dreaded being recognised as the December of the story; but when the young man went on to state some circumstances which he knew to be false, equally derogatory to May, and disgraceful to himself, Mr. Cameron forgot his shame in his indignation, and observed aloud in a steady voice,—

"I beg your pardon, Mr. Finley, but I think you are misinformed."

"Indeed," replied Mr. Finley, "I had it from the best authority. Lord Marcus told me."

"Then you may safely contradict his Lordship on the best of all authorities: I am the Mr. Cameron you are speaking of."

"Mr. Finley looked a little sorry, and a little silly. He thought with some justice that he had probably said something not quite agreeable; and he had a sort of apprehension of what might come next. Nothing did however: but probably thinking he had said or done mischief enough for one time, he discreetly held his tongue, until such time as the departure of Mr. Cameron allowed him to feel himself safe and easy."

Affairs are not so bad as for the time they seem, and the indulgent old man and his thoughtless but not bad wife are reconciled. At the close of the tale she is a widow, useful and exemplary in her conduct, the author remarking that "whilst enjoyment was her object she failed even to find content, but since the duties of life have been her aim, she has realized happiness and peace of mind."

Of Mrs. Moodie's style and works we have too recently and plainly spoken our sentiments, to render it needful here to do more than quote the following characteristic passage from one of the tales collected under the title of 'Matrimonial Speculations':—

"The widow, in the meanwhile, had remarked that her customer was a very comely man. Her late husband had been old and ugly. The widow had a great admiration for handsome men, and she thought it was a pity that a young fellow, who possessed so many personal advantages, and had such prepossessing manners, should long remain single. So she asked him, just by the way of inquiry, as he stood lounging irresolutely against the bar, 'Why he did not marry again?'

"So I would," quoth John, "if I could get any one to have me," and he looked unutterably soft things at the widow.

"Bless me!" said she, "is that the only difficulty?" laughing as if in jest, but serious at heart all the while. "If no one will take compassion upon you, I am half inclined to have you myself."

"Will you, though?" cried John, flinging his arms about her white neck, and giving her a hearty kiss at the same time; "then you are a dear lovely woman, for whom I have been dying for the last three months."

"John, by the way, had never seen Mrs. Roper before, but he thought it as well to improve his advantage with a white lie. 'You have made me, my angel, the happiest of men.'"

"The widow took all this for gospel. She was not a little vain of her beauty, and was apt to imagine that every man who spoke civilly to her was a lover. She was not at all displeased with John's declaration, and in the softest voice in the world, she invited him to step into her little parlour and take a cup of tea with her; leaving her maid, Betty Rous, to superintend the affairs of the bar."

"John and the handsome widow extended their conversation far into the night, and before they parted, Mrs. Roper had not only promised to become his wife at the shortest possible notice, but to be a tender mother to his children; and the corn-merchant retired to his lonely couch, intoxicated with his good fortune."

"The life of a publican was the very worst that could have fallen to the lot of John Andrews. He was not exactly a drunkard, but was fond of dissipation, and especially of gambling on a small

scale. The idle lounging life he led tended greatly to fasten these unfortunate propensities. Present comfort and enjoyment engrossed all his thoughts, and he never troubled himself to make the least provision for the morrow."

"His wife was a kind easy soul, brimful of fun and good humour. She loved her handsome husband with all her heart, and took more pains in pleasing him than in attending to her pecuniary affairs. They had an excellent business, and she concluded that John was more competent to look after it than she was. Poor soul, she did not suspect that he spent at the card-table all the money that was made in the bar-room. He was generous and indulgent to her, and she was quite happy; and contrasting his pleasant ways with the sullen suspicious disposition of her former lord, who scolded and found fault with her from morning till night, she thought herself the most fortunate woman on earth. Nor was she ever undeceived. During the first year of their marriage she brought the delighted husband another fine boy, to increase the family stock, but died a few weeks after his birth, happily unconscious of the ruin which was even then impending over him."

"This was a sad blow to John Andrews. He felt it more keenly than the death of his first love. Kate had been the woman of his choice; but his sprightly black-eyed Maria had idolized him, and dearly he missed the thousand little attentions to his comfort, the administration of which had been the joy of her life."

"A few months after her death, the well-appointed home which he had received with her in marriage, with all its effects, was brought to the hammer; and the amount of the sale was barely sufficient to satisfy the demands of his creditors; and John was once more cast upon the world to pick up a living for himself and three young children."

"It was the night after the auction. Poor Andrews sat alone in the little back parlour, where he had taken the first cup of tea with Maria, and subsequently had spent with her many happy hours. The room was now unfurnished, the floor uncarpeted, and no cheerful fire shed a pleasant gleam from the cold black grate. No friendly face smiled on him, or tried with soothing words to comfort his distress. The hungry children had retired with Aunt Deb, cold and cross, to bed. They were to quit the house on the morrow; and John, in spite of his carelessness about the future, sat listlessly pondering over his unpleasant situation, and wondering what upon earth he should do."

"I have been devilish unlucky in wives," said he to himself. "I have lost two excellent ones in less time than most fellows are in finding one. If either of them had lived, I should not have been brought to this pass." John seized the poker and gave the dead coals a vigorous thrust, but no flame sprang up from the dead embers to lighten the gloom of the dusty apartment, or his sombre thoughts; and he moodily continued the retrospection of his married life."

"Kitty was a beauty—that's a fact; but she was rather extravagant, and too fond of her own way. 'Twas she first unsettled me, by urging me to undertake that corn business, for which I was as little fitted as Tinker the dog; but I did it to please her. And when she died, I must have gone to gaol, had not Maria come like a godsend between me and ruin. Maria, dear, good soul! how I miss her! She was a perfect jewel of a woman. But what's gone is gone—tears won't bring her back; and the very best thing I can do will be to marry again.'"

Mrs. Moodie in these tales is as enthusiastic as ever in her praises of the country of her adoption; and she recommends all who have difficulty in getting on in the old world to emigrate, provided they are able and willing to labour. Of the social life of the colonists, and of the hardships to be endured as well as the pleasure, to be enjoyed, her writings give lively and, on the whole, truthful, though sometimes rather roughly drawn pictures.

Some parts of the present volume we have read before, and perhaps the tales have already been published in periodicals. If this be the case, some intimation of it should have appeared in the volume.

### *Painting and Celebrated Painters, Ancient and Modern.* Edited by Lady Jervis White Jervis. Hurst and Blackett.

[Second Notice.]

LADY JERVIS, whose additions we must again remind our readers are printed within brackets, thus speaks of the French school:

"[Chief of the special favourites of English collectors, among the French artists, is Antoine Watteau, born in 1684, whose pictorial pastorals, dressed rather for a court ballet than with any reference to this working-day world, have charmed our connoisseurs quite as much as his own countrymen. To do him justice, these drawing-room designs of his possess considerable attraction; they are graceful social illustrations, notwithstanding their artificial character and deficiency in high artistic feeling, and have won their way into galleries which have been closed against works of more pretension. In the Dulwich Gallery there exists a *Fête Champêtre*, and a *Ball Champêtre*; in Soane's Museum, a production of similar character, known as *Les Noces*; in Buckingham Palace there are two *Fêtes Champêtres*, a *Scene from Molière*, *Harlequin and Pierrot*, and a subject called '*Le Baiser*;' the Duke of Sutherland possesses six examples of this artist—a Musical Party; a Garden Scene, in which a lady appears playing on the guitar; another, with a gentleman playing on the same instrument; a third, with a lady and cavalier near a fountain; another *Fête Champêtre*; and two folding screens, ornamented with Watteau's designs: the Marquis of Lansdowne possesses another Garden Scene with figures; and a group of ladies; the Earl of Miltown, two *Fêtes Champêtres*; the Duke of Devonshire, the Marquis of Hertford, Lord Northwick, and Messrs. Phipps, Labouchere, Wynn-Ellis, Neeld, Miss Bredel, and Miss Rogers also possess examples. Mr. Munro has a Garden Scene, and the subject known as *Les deux Petites Marquises*; Charles Fox, Esq., possesses a picture, representing an actor and actress; and Mr. Rogers, another Garden Scene. He was born in 1684, and died in 1721. His pupil and imitator, Nicholas Lancret, has also found admirers in this country. His *Four Seasons of Human Life*, in the National Gallery, are favourable examples of his style. In the dispersed collection of Mr. William Stewart, of the Albany, there was a Pastoral Scene by this master, representing an old man playing on the bagpipes to four young girls. The Duke of Devonshire and Sir John Boileau also possess examples. He died in 1721.]

"Boucher, who for a long time held in Paris the sceptre of painting, and who boasted of being able to make as much as 50,000 francs (2000*l.*) a-year, had visited Rome; but he had not understood the merits of the masterpieces there presented to his eyes. Raphael appeared tame to him, Caracci sombre, and Michael Angelo exaggerated. A blind imitator of the great Rubens, he copied his muscular forms, but he was far from attaining his perfection. His shepherds, dressed in satin breeches—his shepherdesses, in troops, dancing to the sound of the pipe and tambourine—his affected Graces, and his chubby Loves—made him a favourite at court amongst ladies of fashion. He died, while in the height of his reputation, in 1771, and soon ceased to be admired. [Mr. Alexander Barker possesses several excellent examples of this master, who, however, is not much esteemed in this country.]

"Among the French artists who have been considered worthy of a place in English galleries, is Jean Baptiste Greuze. He was born in the year 1726, at Tournans, in Burgundy, and having studied under Audon, proceeded to the capital, and thence to Rome. He was a most pleasing illustrator of social art, and his more important

works were eminently popular. He also painted numerous portraits, some of which—those of young females—are now much sought after for their freshness and truthful expression. His death did not take place till the year 1805. His range was too limited, and his knowledge of his art too confined, to entitle him to rank with the first class of French painters. One of the finest specimens is known as *La Trompette*; it is in Buckingham Palace, and represents a child on the point of startling an infant in a cradle, by blowing a penny trumpet, while the mother interposes to prevent the threatened disturbance; two young girls, by him, are also in this collection; the Marquis of Lansdowne possesses two—one, a girl seated in a chair, holding a plate of soup; the other, *The Head of a Young Girl*. There is another in the National Gallery; and a portrait of Madame de Pompadour by him at Hampton Court; Mr. Munro possesses a portrait of the painter's daughter reading a letter; and another head of a girl; an example, bearing the same title, is in Lord Ashburnham's collection; and Mr. Holford possesses a girl holding a basket of eggs in her lap, and two pigeons in her hand; the Marquis of Hertford possesses three of his pictures—one, his *chef-d'œuvre*, known as *Le Miroir Cassé*, purchased out of the French collection for 1600*l.*; for *A Young Girl with a Dove*, 900 guineas were given; the third came out of the Hope Gallery. Sir A. Rothschild possesses two; and Baron Rothschild the same number. Mr. Mills has several paintings ascribed to Greuze; the genuine pictures in the collection may rank with the finest examples of the master—who may also be seen to advantage in the galleries of Lord Yarborough, Messrs. Baring, Morrison, Wynn-Ellis, Wombwell, Foster, and Galton, and in the Torrey Collection.

“Joseph Vernet, one of the numerous imitators of Claude, has also found admirers in England. Two of his landscapes are in the National Gallery, two in the Dulwich Gallery; the Earl of Ellesmere possesses two, the Earl of Miltown, two, and the Marquis of Westminster one; Mr. Harford, two; the Dukes of Bedford and Buccleugh, Lords Arundell, Northwick, and Shrewsbury; Sir A. Campbell, and Messrs. Miles and McLellan, one. They generally represent Italian seaports or views in the neighbourhood of Rome. He was born in 1714 and died in 1789. He was neither the first nor the last of a family distinguished by their devotion to the arts.”

“To Joseph Marie Vien was reserved the honour of staying the torrent which had swept away the remains of classic taste. In those days of disorder and of unrestrained license, this painter had the courage to teach a new doctrine, the severity of which appeared barbarous to people of the world and even to artists. The happy reforms he introduced into the French school, together with his lessons from the antique, strongly attest the talent of this great artist. If to this system of teaching he added perseverance, and a strong desire to succeed in a noble enterprise, some idea may be formed of the regeneration of the art, commenced by Vien, and vigorously followed out by his pupil, David. The former had merely shown the way, the latter, gifted with a firmer will, arrested the progress of invasion. A passionate admirer of the antique, he revived the study of it among his numerous pupils, and by that means brought them back to that of nature. [David has not been popular in this country; we are cognizant of but two productions of his, the *Belisarius*, in the possession of the Earl of Shrewsbury, and the *Cain* meditating the death of Abel, belonging to Mr. Meigh.] The example which he set, by continually studying the fine remains of Grecian and Roman antiquity, influenced his cotemporaries, and they have formed painters such as Gérard, Girodet, Prud'hon, Le-thière, Guérin, Gros, and many others.

“Notwithstanding all its progress French painting cannot, however, pretend to originality. By the side of the school founded by David another has arisen within these few years; which, in order no longer to follow a road so often traversed, has deserted the Greeks and Romans and has endeavoured

to open a new and untrodden path. During the last years of Louis the Fifteenth affection was the prevailing taste; in the present day painters are, on the contrary, rashly bold; for every style is attempted, even to the absurd. It is by means of ill-executed paintings, which are not much superior to sketches, and by feeble imitations of the great masters of the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries, that the artists of the French school seek to eclipse David and his cotemporaries. Some innovators go so far in their endeavours to distinguish themselves from amongst the generality of painters, as even to imitate Murillo, Zurbaran, and Velasquez; others imitate the school of Raphael; some take the Flemish painters for their models; others copy Albert Dürer and the German school; and some are even so servile as to endeavour to restore the dry, stiff, and affected manner of the Byzantine school.

“We shall refrain from mentioning here the names of those who have begun the downward course, as well as of those who continue it; the ashes of some are scarcely yet cold, and others are still living. However, notwithstanding these drawbacks, which certain enthusiasts will regret, we may say that the present epoch still retains something to boast of. In a school which has introduced so many wrong principles, notwithstanding the false estimate of their own talents, and a taste for the bizarre with which French artists are affected, we do not observe a general mediocrity. There are some remarkable painters, such as Horace Vernet, Paul Delaroche, Ary Scheffer, and others, who, few in number, but more enlightened than the rest, and less attached to faults which have been mistaken for perfections, and have been imitated with approbation, augur favourably for the future of painting; because they are especially men who have carefully studied and analyzed the principles of art. As, however, their fame is too recent for us to discuss their merit with propriety, we shall simply limit ourselves to expressing a hope that talents of so high an order, and imaginations so fertile, may re-enter the path pointed out to them by the great masters.

“[In the list of modern French artists, we are bound to find a respectable position for Eugene Delacroix. He was born on the 26th of April, 1799, at Charenton-Saint-Maurice, and his father having been prefect of Marseilles and of Bordeaux, he obtained an excellent education, which, however, had no other result than to prepare him for an artistic career. He became a pupil of Guérin, and sent his first picture for exhibition in 1822—an illustration of Dante's ‘Inferno,’ (now in the Luxembourg Collection). This attracted so much attention, that great expectations were raised respecting the artist's future career, which his second picture, the *Masacre of Scio*, also in the Luxembourg, did not disappoint. He obtained employment in illustrating editions of ‘Faust’ and ‘Hamlet;’ he then travelled in Algeria, and finally decorated the throne room of the Chamber of Deputies with mural paintings—a labour that placed him in the front ranks of cotemporary artists. From the year 1837, he continued to send pictures to the exhibition in Paris, which were always among the most remarkable in the collection. We need only name the *Bridge of Taillebourg*, *Medea*, *Cleopatra*, *Hamlet*, *Shipwreck of Don Juan*, *The Justice of Trajan*, a *Jewish Wedding in Morocco*, and *The Capture of Constantinople by the Crusaders*. These form but a few of his productions, but of their merit there cannot, one would think, be two opinions. Yet two opinions there certainly are, and opinions more contradictory it would be difficult to find. One set of connoisseurs lauding him to the skies, the other overwhelming him with abuse. A just appreciation is, of course, between the two extremes, and this must be sufficiently elevated to satisfy an honourable ambition.

“Delacroix is but one of several painters of great merit to be found among the French artists of the present century, whose works are to be met with in English collections. But Paul Delaroche is more familiar to the student, from the popularity

of several of his productions. The Earl of Ellesmere possesses his *Charles the First insulted by the soldiers of Cromwell*; and the Duke of Sutherland his *Lord Stafford going to Execution*.

“Henri Fradelle has practised his art so long in England, that he may almost be said to have received his naturalization in English art. The work that brought him into notice was a *genre* piece, of more expression than usually belongs to such productions. Mary Queen of Scots is represented listening to her favourite musician and secretary, Chatelar; the details were carefully finished, and the treatment of the subject in every way so satisfactory, that when engraved, it became one of the most popular prints ever published. M. Fradelle has also painted some effective illustrations of Shakspeare and Milton, and characteristic pictures of modern Italian life.

“Art does not lack patronage in France; that of the government, and that of private individuals, usually affording employment to a vast number of meritorious artists. Public exhibitions in the capital are considered to be under the auspices of the Imperial government, who, as opportunities present themselves, call into requisition the superior talent then and there displayed. There is an annual exposition, to which the Academy des Beaux Arts contribute. This body is composed of thirty-four members, of whom the painters are MM. Garnier, Hersent, Ingres, Delaroche, Drolling, Abeld Pujol, Horace Vernet, Heim, Blondel, Picot, Schnetz, Conder, and Brass-cassat; there are several clever artists who are not members of the academy. Gericault, who painted the fine picture of the *Wreck of the Medusa*; Alfred de Dreux, Meissonnier, R. Fleury, and many others.

“The taste for art in the French capital may not have decayed, yet French Art, as put forward in the works of living French artists, bears somewhat too prominent a resemblance to Joseph's coat of many colours, to establish confidence in its aspect. There exists, however, very considerable talent in the French School; and, although we cannot acknowledge ourselves quite satisfied with all its efforts in classic, Christian, or social art, we readily recognise the earnestness of its labours in each direction; and are willing to hope that the time is not far distant when it will be able to abandon a too frequent tendency towards extravagance, and return to that purer course of study which produced the more genuine art of Poussin and Claude.

“The recent exhibition in London (1854) of the works of French artists, has been a perfectly successful experiment. They do not appear to have aimed at producing a striking effect in landscape or in portrait painting; but in *genre* and in productions of a more elevated character, they came out in great strength. The portrait of the *Empress*, by Edward Dubufe, is pleasing, and is the best example in this department of art in the gallery. Francois Biard contributed seven works of much merit in the composition, though somewhat deficient in colour. His *Interior of a Custom-house*, and *Gulliver about being seized by the Reaper of Brobdignag*, are clever examples of design in two different styles. The *Hammock*, a Creole beauty enjoying the *dolce far niente*, surrounded by all the wealth of tropical vegetation, is still more attractive. Mademoiselle Rosa Bonheur produced a very favourable impression of her abilities, by the vigour apparent in all her contributions: *A Drive of Cattle in Brittany*, *The Chalk Wagon in the Limousin*, and *Sheep in the Underwood*; we know of no female artist who has approached her in similar productions, and very few of the other sex who could excel her. The great picture of the Exhibition is Paul Delaroche's reduced copy of his fresco hemicycle of the *Ecole des Beaux Arts*—full-length portraits of the great artists of the Revival. We scarcely know which feature most to admire, the composition or the painting. Ary Scheffer's *Francesca di Rimini* divides attention with it; and for correct drawing and beautiful expression, is everything that could be desired in a work belonging to the highest path of art. We are not quite satisfied with the colour, but the picture has



artistic merit so elevated as to reconcile us to minor deficiencies. Horace Vernet's *Hunting the Moulon in Africa* is one of his most spirited compositions. *The Pink Domino*, by M. Beaume, is an example of those graceful female impersonations for which the French School has been distinguished. We also observed several pleasing marine and pastoral, and some sentimental subjects skilfully treated. In short, the one hundred and ninety-five pictures in the Exhibition raised our former estimate of French art, and we were much gratified by the number sold, as an unmistakable sign of appreciation and encouragement."

Writers on Fine Art subjects are so apt to run into the extremes of hypercriticism, that we have been glad to welcome the opinions of one whose style is so agreeable and unobtrusive.

#### NOTICES.

*Sonnets Reflective and Descriptive.* Second series. By Lord Robertson. Edinburgh: Fraser and Co.; London: W. S. Orr and Co.

GREAT was the surprise among the citizens of "the modern Athens" when Lord Robertson appeared as a poet. He had been distinguished as a diligent lawyer, an eloquent pleader, and a good judge, while, in private life, his exuberant spirits and ready wit rendered him the soul of many circles of cheerful companionship. But it was not known that the learned and witty Lord of Session had any taste for the mild waters of Helicon, or that he took delight in the company of the Muses. A few years ago his fervid feelings and fertile fancies effloresced in poetry. He turned sonneteer. A former volume of sonnets chiefly contained descriptions of scenes of foreign travel. Now we have another series, "not written with the view of illustrating any connected story or dramatic incident, maintaining any intellectual position, or enforcing any theory of moral sentiments. They are the record of thoughts passing over the mind at leisure hours, or the immediate impress of occasional more serious reflection." The chief literary characteristic of Lord Robertson's poetry is its over-luxuriant decoration. The thoughts and sentiments are good, and the metre correct and sometimes elegant, but good taste is offended by the glitter of the diction, which is more like that of a sentimental young lady than a sensible old man. Open the book at any page, and we find "dazzling sunbeams," "crystalline azure," "bright imaginings," "sublime symphonies," "empyrean sights," "love's spangled gleams," and other figures beside which these are dim and tame. In the following sonnet, for instance, on Serenity, there is a pretty large amount of artificial colouring, literary rouge, shall we call it?—

"The flush of dawn, soft twilight's mellowed ray,  
The silvery moonbeam, the pellucid star,  
Each truant Pleiad from her orb afar,  
Majestic advent of meridian day,  
Mirrored refulgent on the tranquil bay,  
The mountain summits where the sunbeams glow,  
The summer tides whose smiling waters flow,  
And all the witchery of Iris gay,  
To nature's lofty synod summon these,  
The fairy gems, sprung from earth's richest mines,  
Bring, with the secret galaxy that shines  
Within the coral chambers of the seas;  
What are they to that pure prophetic sheen  
Poured from the lustre of the soul serene?"

We give a specimen of the reflective sonnets, some of which are finely conceived, and show what the author might have done, had his fancy been directed by severer judgment and purer taste:—

"Far in the depths of every human heart,  
A cloister rests, on whose calm solitude,  
Ah, may no froward footstep e'er intrude;  
These realms to search, 'tis not proud learning's part,  
Of their dim confines trace the dubious chart;  
Peaceful retreat! May he who sways the soul,  
O'er that secluded shrine teach thee control,  
That altar tending whose sole Priest thou art!—  
Thus may prophetic musing never err,  
A seraph lustre light the lone recess,  
The loved oasis of that wilderness,  
Be hallowed as a martyr's sepulchre.  
If pure that font, her tribute shall supply  
The thoughts which best adorn humanity."

On the theme, The Path of Duty, there are eleven

sonnets. The matter of these might well have been condensed into two or three, and in this remark is suggested one of the chief faults of Lord Robertson's poetry. But our criticisms refer only to the literary composition of the sonnets. Those readers who are not severely critical will find in them many pleasing descriptions and profitable reflections. What seems to us gaudiness of colour may be admired by others as warmth of tone.

*Statutes, 1854, 17 and 18 Victoria, containing all the Public General Acts of the Session.* Edited by John Warrington Rogers, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Wildy and Sons.

OF the statutes of the past session there are already several editions. Those published by the Queen's printer are complete, and official for purposes of reference, but, like most books published in routine form, they are printed with as little trouble as possible in the way of notes, comments, indices, or other helps to examination and study. The 'Book of Statutes,' edited by Mr. Paterson, comprises merely a selection of the more important acts, the titles only of others being given. Mr. Rogers has prepared an edition better adapted than any other both for professional study and general reference. He has proceeded on the following principles:—"Every public general act of the session is either given in full or carefully abridged, excepting in the case of two Exchequer Bills Acts and two Acts of Supply, of which the titles only are given. All the acts relating to the United Kingdom or to England alone are given *in extenso*, excepting some few acts which affect merely the administrative functions of some of the public departments and some few merely formal sections of other acts. All the acts relating exclusively to Scotland, Ireland, the Colonies and Dependencies, are carefully and fully abridged. The acts and parts of acts abridged are distinguished from the acts and parts of acts printed *in extenso* by being enclosed in brackets." A very useful feature of the work is the Table of Reference, showing the operation of new statutes upon former Acts of Parliament:—"As the table shows only the operation of acts *directly* and *not constructively* affecting former acts, a list of all the subjects upon which any changes in the law are introduced by the acts of the session, is given on the page opposite to the table, with a reference to the acts effecting the change, and thus affording a ready mode of noting." A review of the legislation of the session of 1854 is prefixed to the volume, which appears under the auspices of the 'Weekly Reporter,' a law journal, of which Mr. Rogers was one of the founders.

*The Witness of the Spirit. Sermons preached before the University of Oxford.* By John Jackson, D.D., Bishop of Lincoln. W. Skeffington.

THE subjects discussed in this volume are not of a kind for us to enlarge on, but we may express our high satisfaction that such sermons should be preached by an English bishop of our day before the University of Oxford. In matter and in style they recast the best days of English theology, and breathe the spirit of the age of the Reformation, when reason was subject to faith, and human speculations were silent before the revelations of Holy Scripture. The Rationalism too much prevalent in our day is a natural reaction from the Popish tendencies manifested a few years back in the Anglican school. The divergence of the two brothers Newman, the one to the Church of Rome and the other to Deism, is a fact strikingly suggestive. The subjects contained in Dr. Jackson's discourse are deeply important, and are ably as well as scripturally handled. Among other errors, those on the subject of Inspiration are examined, as where it is said, "Inspiration is the same in its source and kind, whether its result be what is noble in the strains of Homer, what is good in the maxims of Confucius or the teaching of Socrates, what is true in the discoveries of Newton and Laplace, what is revealed in the writings of Isaiah and of Paul, or what is felt in the intuitions of each one who is in earnest to know what is right." Dr. Jackson shows what are the plain statements of scripture, and supports them by strong

and suitable arguments. This work deserves the study of others besides professional readers.

*The Planetary Worlds; the Topography and Telescopic Appearances of the Sun, Planets, Moon, and Comets.* By James Breen, of the Cambridge Observatory. With numerous Illustrations. Hardwicke.

IN this volume Mr. Breen has given a succinct and well-written description of the telescopic discoveries that have been made in relation to the bodies of the solar system. Besides the facts which will be found in ordinary treatises on astronomy, Mr. Breen's work embraces the most recent discoveries by English and foreign observers, his position in the Cambridge observatory, and his zealous study of the science, giving him facility for obtaining such information. The illustrations of the work are numerous, but ill executed, and it is a pity that so good a book for popular use should have been got up in so inferior a style.

#### SUMMARY.

IN Bohn's Standard Library the volume for this month is the second of *Locke's Philosophical Works*, containing the concluding part of the Essay on the Human Understanding, with notes by the editor, J. A. St. John; also the examination of Malebranche's Theory of Perception, the Discourses on Natural Philosophy, and the tract on a Course of Reading and Study for a Gentleman. The editor's notes on Books III. and IV. of the Essay are meagre in the extreme. We think the text would have been better given without comment, but when the plan of annotation was adopted, this part of the editorial work might have been done with more completeness.

The volume of the Antiquarian Library (H. G. Bohn) is *The Chronicle of Florence of Worcester; or, Annals of English History from the Departure of the Romans to the Reign of Edward I.*, translated from the Latin, with notes and illustrations, by Thomas Forester, M.A.

In the series of the British Classics (H. G. Bohn) the first volume is published of *The Works of Edmund Burke*, containing A Vindication of Natural Society, An Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful, and Political Miscellanies.

The Croonian Lectures delivered before the Royal College of Physicians in 1853, on *Medical Testimony in Cases of Lunacy*, by Thomas Mayo, M.D., F.R.S. (John W. Parker and Son), contains important remarks on this, a difficult branch of medical jurisprudence. Appended to the lectures is an essay on the conditions of mental soundness. Under the title of *The Inner Life of the House of Commons*, are reprinted some articles which appeared in the 'Illustrated London News' at the commencement of the session of 1854 (Trübner and Co.), in which are given sketches of the leading members, and notices of the proceedings of the House.

A new English primer, *The Young Child's Lesson Book; or, What shall I Learn First?* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.), by William Cort, presents a plain and easy method to read well at sight. The author's plan is to familiarize the young with sounds of letters in short words, instead of first hammering in the alphabet by rote.

The second volume of the new edition of the *Works of Dr. Chalmers* (Constable and Co.) contains the latter half of the lectures on the Epistles to the Romans.

The fourth volume of the collected *Works of Samuel Warren, F.R.S.* (Blackwood and Sons), contains 'Now and Then,' 'The Lily and the Bee,' and the lecture delivered at Hull on 'The Intellectual and Moral Development of the Present Age.'

The second and third parts are issued of an *Expository Lexicon of Medical and Scientific Terminology*, by R. G. Mayne, M.D. (Churchill). The alphabetical glossary is brought down to the word Hydroelectric. The explanations are brief, but clear and sufficient; and the foreign synonyms, a new feature in such a work, will be found ex-



remely useful to students both of medicine and of general science.

The second volume of Mr. Robertson's valuable educational work, *The Whole French Language* (Dulau and Co.), contains lessons on Lexicology, Translation, Composition, and other subjects, in the systematic and complete manner for which the author's treatises are remarkable. An index and alphabetical grammar, with references to rules, observations, exceptions, &c., are appended to the work. In Chambers's Educational Course is given an *Elementary German Grammar, with Exercises*, by Carl Eduard Aue, Ph.D., German Master in the High School of Edinburgh (W. and R. Chambers). A second edition is printed of the *Elements of the Latin Language*, part first, Rudiments of Grammar, with Vocabulary and Exercises, by Edward Woodford, LL.D., one of the Government Inspectors of Schools in Scotland (MacLachlan and Stewart, Edinburgh; Simpkin, Marshall, and Co., London). A *Popular Exposition of the New Stamp Act*, with special reference to the law of receipts, drafts, bills of exchange, and promissory notes (M'Phun, Glasgow; Hall and Co., London), contains explanations and directions useful for those engaged in business transactions.

Comments on the Government report on religious worship are published, under the title of *Voluntarism in England and Wales; or, the Census of 1851* (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) The work contains statements and arguments deserving consideration, although the conclusions of the author may not meet with approval.

Under the title of *The Public Pearl; or, Education the People's Right and a Nation's Glory*, by Celsus, are published a series of letters on the subject of national education, (Houlston and Stoneman.) The French language seems to acquire additional words at a rapid rate, as there is a list of above eleven hundred, "either entirely new or remodernized," in a vocabulary, *Neologie; or, the French of our Times*, compiled by Mlle. Ve D. G. (Rolandi.) Only a small proportion of these words are provincialisms or vulgarisms, the rest being taken from good authors and from recent dictionaries, chiefly the 'Supplément au Dictionnaire de l'Académie,' and the 'Dictionnaire de M. Bescerelle.' An explanation of each word is given. To students and readers of the French language in this country it is a very useful little work. The following manuals on scientific subjects have been prepared by the Rev. Joseph A. Galbraith, M.A., Professor of Natural Philosophy, and the Rev. Samuel Haughton, Professor of Geology in the University of Dublin:—a *Manual of Plane Trigonometry*, a *Manual of Optics*, a *Manual of Hydrostatics*, and a *Manual of Mechanics*, Second Edition, (Longman and Co.)

Part I. is published of a new tale by Frank Smedley, *Harry Coverdale's Courtship, and all that came of it*, with illustrations by Phiz.

In the form of a pamphlet is published (John Chapman) *A Brief Summary of the most Important Laws concerning Women*, with some prefatory observations, in which various wrongs or inconveniences are pointed out, and what the author deems reforms advocated.

Reprinted from 'Hogg's Weekly Instructor,' where it appeared in 1853-4, under the title of *Love in Idleness*, is a tale now called *Ethel; or, The Double Error*, by Marian James (Edinburgh: Hogg. London: Groombridge.)

#### LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Ayton's (E.) Words by the Wayside, 16mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Birkbeck's (A. M.) Gleanings from Western Europe, cl., 7s.  
Cautions for the Times, 2nd edition, 8vo, boards, 7s.  
Chambers' Works, Vol. 2, crown 8vo, cloth, 41 1s.  
Court Album, 1855, royal 8vo, cloth, 41 1s.  
Dalton's British Guiana, 2 vols., 8vo, £1 16s., large, £2 12s. 6d.  
De Quincy's Works, Vol. 4, post 8vo, cloth, 7s. 6d.  
Dialogues on Prophecy, 3 vols., 8vo, cloth, 15s.  
Drummond's Abstract Principles of Revealed Religion, 6s.  
Emerson's Essays, 12mo, boards, 3s.  
Epps (J.) on Constipation, 8vo, cloth, 12s. 6d.  
Essays on Shakespeare, 12mo, boards, 2s.  
Fillan's (J.) Memoirs, 4to, cloth, plates, £1 10s., proofs, £3.  
General Beligion of Christians, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Gerstaecker's Tales of the Desert, &c., post 8vo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
Harry's Book of Poetry, illus., square, cl., 3s. 6d., col., 6s.  
Horace, Odes of, trans. by F. W. Newman, post 8vo, cloth, 5s.

Illustrations from the Maid of Orleans, 4to, boards, 10s. 6d.  
Jameson's (Mrs.) Common Place Book, square, cr. 8vo, 18s.  
Jay's (W.) Mornings with Jesus, 12mo, cloth, 5s. 6d.  
Judd's Indestructible Atlas, cloth, 3s.  
Keatsake, (The) 1855, 8vo, cloth, £1 1s.  
Knox's (V.) Christian Philosophy, 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Lee's (Mrs. R.) Playing at Settlers, 10mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Literary Addresses, 2nd Series, 12mo, cloth, 3s. 6d.  
—Keatsake, crown 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
Longfellow's Golden Legend, cr. 8vo, cloth, illustrated, 12s.  
Mayo's (T.) Medical Testimony in Lunacy, fcap, 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
Morning (The) Land, fcap, 8vo, cloth, 5s.  
—(The) Watch, Qrlly. Journ. of Prophecy, 7 Vols., £2 10s.  
Neil's (S.) Elements of Rhetoric, post 8vo, cloth, 4s. 6d.  
Newth's (S.) Elements of Mechanics, p. 8vo, 2nd ed., 7s. 6d.  
Prescott's Conquest of Peru, 2 vols., 12mo, boards, 4s.  
Pretty Pleasing Picture, illustrated, folio, 3s. 6d.  
Robertson's (Lord) Sonnets, &c., 2nd series, 8vo, cloth, 6s.  
Roberts's (M.) Wild Animals, 4th ed., 12mo, cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Scott's (Sir W.) Marmion, illustrated, crown 8vo, cloth, 18s.  
Selden's (J.) Table Talk, with notes by D. Irving, p. 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
Simond's (J. B.) Age of the Ox, Sheep, and Pig, 8vo, 3s. 6d.  
Taylor (Tom) and Reade's Plays, 12mo, cloth, 5s.  
—(Dr.) Medical Jurisprudence, 12mo, cl., 5th ed., 12s. 6d.  
Thoughts on the Gospel of Jesus Christ, 8vo, cloth, 11s.  
Virgil's Works, by Rev. H. Thompson, post 8vo, cloth, 8s. 6d.  
Wilson (E.) on Healthy Skin, 6th ed., fcap. 8vo, sewed, 2s. 6d.

#### COLLEGE EDUCATION AND SELF EDUCATION.

We have been greatly pleased with an argument on Education, by Professor Masson, of the London University, delivered lately as an introductory lecture to the Session of the Faculty of Arts and Laws, (Walton and Maberly.) The general topics under discussion are so well known, that we shall occupy little space with prefatory remarks, but present to our readers the substance of the lecturer's eloquent and able address. After brief preliminary explanations of the term Education, as implying the life-long culture of the mind, but in common language confined to the training which is completed about the twentieth or twenty-fifth year, Mr. Masson analyzed the various agencies and influences which separately contribute to the formation of character, and the information of mind in an educated man. The educational influences, or processes of mental and moral schooling, Mr. Masson classed under the general heads of the School of the Family, the School of Surrounding Nature and Life, the School of Travel, and the School of Books. Of the School of the Family, Professor Masson says:—

"The first school in which a man is bound to learn, and in which every man does, in spite of himself, learn more or less, in the school of his own ancestry, parentage, and kindred. There is no man, however strong his character, and however migratory his life, in whose mature manner of thought there are not traces of impressions produced on him by the family faces amid which he first opened his eyes, the family joys or griefs with which his childhood laughed or sobbed, the family stories and traditions to which his childhood listened. Happy they to whom this has been a kindly school—the homes of whose infancy have been homes of peace, order, and courtesy; over whose early years just fatherly authority and careful motherly gentleness have watched; in whose experience there has been no contradiction between the sense of right and the ties of blood; and who can look back upon progenitors remembered for probity, courage, and good citizenship, and round among living kinsmen well placed and well respected in the world. This is not the common notion of pedigree. That man were, indeed, little better than a liar, who, counting high historic names among his ancestors, should pretend to be careless of the fact; but the kind of pedigree of which we speak is to be found in the humblest lineage of the land; and at this hour, over broad Britain, there are, as we all know, families neither rich nor noble, to have sprung from which and to have been nursed on their unrecorded fireside legends would, for the purposes of real outfit in life, be better than to have been born in a castle and had the blood of all the Plantagenets. And yet, on the other hand, even those—and they are many—to whom this school of family and kindred has been a hard school, may there also have received many a powerful and useful lesson. Men do learn very variously, and there is an education of revolt and reaction, as well as of acquiescence

and imitation. The training received in the school of family and kindred may not have been a genial or promising one; it may not be from the past in his own lineage that one can derive any direct stimulus or inspiration; the home of the early education may have been one of penury, chill, and contention—a veritable picture of a household with its household gods broken; and yet, even so, the culture may have been great and varied—albeit, sometimes, a culture of strength at the expense of symmetry."

Next, the young mind is influenced by what may be called the School of Native Local Influence. We have heard much lately of the "teaching of common things." The true philosophy of this teaching, and that not with regard to children only, but to the mind in all conditions, is contained in the following manly and suggestive passage:—

"It is important to remark that there is no district, no patch of the habitable earth, in which a man can be placed and bred, but there are within that spot the materials and inducements towards a very considerable natural education. Nay, more, there is, to all ordinary intents and purposes, no one district, in the natural and artificial circumstance of which there is not a tolerable representation and epitome of all that is general and fundamental in nature and life everywhere. Take Great Britain itself. Every British parish has its Mineralogy; every British parish has its Geology; every British parish has its Botany; every British parish has its Zoology; every British parish has its rains, its storms, its streams, and consequently its Meteorology and Hydrology; every British parish has its wonders of nature and art, impressive to the local imagination, and, in some cases, actually exerting a physical influence over the local nerve; and, though these objects and wonders vary immensely—though in one parish geological circumstance may predominate, in another botanical, and in a third hydrological or architectural—though in one the local wonder may be a marsh, in another a rocky cavern, and in a third an old fort or a bit of Roman wall—yet in each there is a sufficient touch of what is generic in all. Over every British parish, at least, when night comes, there hangs—splendid image of our identity at the highest—the same nocturnal glory, a sapphire concave of nearly the same stars. Descend to the life and living circumstance of the community, and it is still the same. There is no British parish in which all the essential processes, passions, and social ongoings of British humanity, from the chaffering of the market-place up to madness and murderous revenge, are not proportionately illustrated and epitomized. There is no British parish that has not its gossip, its humours, its customs, its oracular and remarkable individuals, its oddities and whimsicalities, all of which can be made objects of study. Finally, there is no British parish that has not its traditions, its legends, and histories connecting the generation present upon it with the world of the antique. And, with some modification, it is the same if, passing the limits of Britain, we extend our view to foreign lands and climes. The circumstance, physical, artificial, social, and historical of a district in Italy or in Spain is largely different from the corresponding circumstance of a district in Britain; much more so the circumstance of a district in South America or Hindostan; and yet, generically, there is so much that is common, that, after all, a person educated in the midst of Italian or Spanish circumstance has about the same stock of fundamental notions of things as an Englishman has, and a Hindoo jest will pass current in Middlesex. Every man, then, learns a vast deal—a large proportion of all our surest knowledge is derived—from this education, which we all have, in spite of ourselves, in the school of native local circumstance. It appears to me that, in our educational theories, we do not sufficiently attend to this. It appears to me that, among all our schemes of educational reform, perhaps the most desirable would be one for the organization and systematic development of this Education of Local Circumstance, which is, at any rate, everywhere going on. This, I conceive,

is the true theory of the 'teaching of common things.' Every child born in a parish and resident in it ought to have, as his intellectual outfit in life, a tolerably complete acquaintance with the concrete facts of nature and life presented by that parish; and in every parish there ought to be a systematic means for accomplishing this object. Every child ought to carry with him into life as a little encyclopedia, a stock of facts and pictures collected from the scene of his earliest habitations and associations; ought to be familiar with that miscellany of natural and artificial circumstance which first solicited his observation in the locality where he was brought up—from its minerals and wild plants, and birds and molluscs, up to its manufactures, its economies, its privileges and bye-laws, and its local mythology or legends. A reformed system of parochial education ought to take this in charge, and to secure to the young some instruction in local natural history, local antiquities, local manufactures and economies, and local institutions and customs. Meanwhile, in the absence of any systematic means of accomplishing the object, we see that everywhere healthy boys do, by their own locomotion and inquisitiveness, contrive to acquire a stock of concrete local fact and imagery. We see them roaming over the circle of their neighbourhoods, singly and in bands, ascending hills, climbing trees and precipices, peeping into foundries, workshops, and police offices—peering, in short, into everything open or forbidden to them; and, in the most literal sense of the phrase, pursuing knowledge under difficulties. And here, accordingly, in addition to constitutional difference and the difference of family schooling, is another source of the intellectual diversity we find among grown-up men. The education of local circumstance, as we have said, is by no means necessarily a narrow education; all that is general and essential everywhere, whether as respects the main facts of nature or the habits and laws of the human mind, is repeated in miniature in every spot. Kant never slept out of Königsberg; and Socrates never wished to go beyond the walls of Athens. Yet, on the other hand, difference of local educating circumstance is one of the causes of difference of intellectual taste and style in mature life. No two districts or parishes are precisely alike in their suggestions and intellectual inducements. Some localities, as we have said, allure to geology, others to botany, others to fondness for landscape and colour, others to mechanics and engineering, others to archaeology and historical lore. \* \* \* In large towns, and, above all, in London, it is needless to say, the fact to be noted is the infinite preponderance of artificial and social circumstance over that of natural landscape, and its infinitely close intertexture. The spontaneous education there, accordingly, is chiefly in what is socially various, curious, highly developed, comic, and characteristic. So strong, however, is the instinct of local attachment, that natives of London do contract an affection for their own parishes and neighbourhoods, and an acquaintance with their details and humours, over and above their general regard for those objects which claim the common worship of all. In short, however we turn the matter over, we still find that a large proportion of the most substantial education of every one consists of this unconscious and inevitable education of local circumstance, and that, in fact, much of the original capital on which we all trade intellectually during life, is that mass of miscellaneous fact and imagery which our senses have taken in busily and imperceptibly amid the scenes of their first exercise."

Of the other Schools, those of Travel, of Books, and of Friendship, the author thus speaks:—

"Under the head of the Education of Travel, I include, as you may guess, all that comes of migration or change of residence; and my remarks under the former head will have enabled you to see that all this, important and varied as it may seem, consists simply in the extension of the field of observed fact and circumstance. All the celebrated effects of Travel, purely as such, in enlarging the mind, breaking down prejudice, and what not, will be

found to resolve themselves into this. If I pass now to the Education of Books, here also I find that the same phrase—extension of the field of circumstance—answers to a good deal of what this Education accomplishes. Books are Travel, so to speak, reversed—they bring supplies of otherwise inaccessible fact and imagery to the feet of the reader. Books, too, have this advantage over Travel, that they convey information from remote times as well as from distant places. 'If the invention of the ship,' says Bacon, 'was thought so noble, which carrieth riches and commodities from place to place, and consociateth the most remote regions in participation of their fruits, how much more are letters to be magnified, which, as ships, pass the vast seas of time, and make ages so distant to participate of the wisdom, illuminations, and inventions, the one of the other!' In these words, however, there is a suggestion that the Education of Books consists not alone in the mere extension of the field of the concrete. Books admit us to the accumulated past thought, as well as to the accumulated past fact and incident, of the human race; and, though much of that thought,—as, for example, what comes to us in Poetry,—consists but of a new form of concrete (the concrete of the fantastic or ideal), yet a large proportion of it consists of something totally different—abstract or generalized Science. It is in the School of Books, more particularly, that that great step in Education takes place—the translation of the concrete into the abstract; the organization of mere fact and imagery into science. It is in conversation with Books, more particularly, that one first sees unfolded, one by one, that splendid roll of the so-called sciences—Mathematics, Astronomy, Mechanics, Chemistry, Physiology, Moral Science, and Politics, with all their attached sciences and subdivisions—in which the aggregate thought of the human race on all subjects has been systematized; and that one first sees all knowledge laid out into certain great orders of ideas, any one of which will furnish occupation for a life. This great function, we say, peculiarly belongs to Books. And what shall we say of the Education of Friendship? In what does this consist, and what does it peculiarly achieve? It consists, evidently, in all that can result, in the way of culture, from a closer relation than ordinary with certain selected individuals out of the throng through which one passes in the course of one's life. It is given to every one to form such close sentimental relations with perhaps six or seven individuals in the course of the early period of life; and these relationships—far easier at this time of life than afterwards—are among the most powerful educating influences to which youth can be subjected. Friendship educates mainly in two ways. In the first place, it educates by disposing and enabling one to make certain individual specimens of human character, and all that is connected with them, objects of more serious and minute study than is bestowed on men at large; and, in the second place, it takes a man out of his own personality, and doubles, triples, or quintuples his natural powers of insight, by compelling him to look at nature and life through the eyes of others, each of whom is, for the time being, another self. This second function of Friendship, as an influence of intellectual culture, is by far the most important. There are, of course, various degrees of friendship, and various exercises of it in the same degree. There is friendship with equals, friendship with inferiors, and friendship with superiors. Of all forms of friendship in youth, by far the most effective, as a means of education, is that species of enthusiastic veneration which young men of loyal and well-conditioned minds are apt to contract for men of intellectual eminence within their own circles. The educating effect of such an attachment is prodigious; and happy the youth who forms one. We all know the advice given to young men to 'think for themselves'; and there is sense and soundness in that advice; but if I were to select what I account perhaps the most fortunate thing that can befall a young man during the early period of his life—the most fortunate, too, in the end, for his intellectual independence—it

would be his being voluntarily subjected, for a time, to some powerful intellectual tyranny."

The concluding part of Mr. Masson's lecture is devoted to the description and illustration of the education more especially derived from the study of books. "In point of fact," said the lecturer, "in this and every other civilized country, at the present moment, all our educational apparatus, recognised as such, is an apparatus for systematizing and facilitating the study of books. All our schools, all our colleges, all our libraries—almost everything, in fact, that we recognise as an educational institution, with the partial exception of recently founded Industrial Schools and Schools of Practical Art—are but machinery for forwarding what may be called Book-Education. Here, however, we must make a distinction. This extensive machinery of Book-Education, which is set up amongst us, consists of two portions. One portion has for its object simply the effective teaching of the art of reading, with its usual adjuncts; another has for its object the guidance of the community in the use of that art when it has been acquired. Let us say that the first function is performed by the schools of the country, and that the second is reserved for the colleges of the country."

Into this portion of the lecture we need not follow the Professor, as he comes upon ground more familiarly known, and upon which there is less novelty of remark than in the part relating to non-systematic and extra-academical instruction. Sensible and useful hints are thrown out as to the existing condition of our English Schools and Colleges. The advantages of a regular University education are clearly stated and ably enforced. The benefits of the professional system are also pointed out:—

"Quite as much now, as in those remote times when Colleges were first set up in Europe, they afford to youth that highest of all educational privileges—the chance of coming in personal contact with men either of original speculative power in their several departments, or of unusual fervour and enthusiasm, kindling into zeal all that come near them, and imparting life and fire to all that they touch. I have spoken of the wonderful efficacy of this influence casually encountered in society; but it is the very nature of Colleges to concentrate it and make it accessible. Besides, the preceptorial relation is undoubtedly that in which this influence acts most intensely. What a privilege to have listened to the disquisitions of Reid or Adam Smith! What a stream of men, notable in the intellectual and the political world, some of them still alive, came forth from the classroom of Dugald Stewart! I speak feelingly on this matter; for, in my own experience, I have had occasion to know the singular power of this element of education. I could count up and name at this moment some four or five men to whose personal influence, experienced as a student, I owe more than to any books, and of whom, while life lasts, I will always think with gratitude. The image of one silver-haired old man, in particular, now rises before me—a man not unknown in the history of his country—to whose memory, amid changing forms of fact and thought, I pay my poor tribute, of undying veneration. Never, never to be forgotten, that face, that form, gazed on so long! Cold now he lies in a northern grave; and abroad over the British earth walk thousands who, with me, once listened to his voice; and who, when they, too, are old and move heavily, will look back, back, through the midst of years, fondly towards him and the distant time."

It is to Dr. Chalmers, we believe, that Mr. Masson thus gracefully and eloquently alludes, and we can sympathize with him in the tribute of grateful veneration. Mr. Masson's early training in a Scottish university must be of great service to him in the honourable post which he now fills, and he is likely to spread among the students of his class at University College an enlightened enthusiasm, such as he describes, and of which he himself sets a distinguished example. The danger to education at present is, that it may become too mechanical and



formal; and we saw symptoms of this tendency at the proceedings of the recent educational congress in London. In the lecture of Professor Masson we find an expression of the living spirit and true philosophy of the subject, and heartily recommend its perusal.

#### SCIENCE AND WAR.

It has been often said that the scientific discoveries and inventions of modern times must diminish the dangers and the horrors of war. The struggles between conflicting forces might be more severe, but it was fondly hoped that they would be more brief and decisive, and in the end far less deadly, than in past ages of the world. The events now taking place in the Crimea give little countenance to this expectation. With all the boasted advancement of science, the contest appears to be carried on too much as before, by brute force. Even if the loss of life were the same as in the battles of other days, it would be well to be saved as much as possible from the cruel excitement and inhuman passion inseparable from hand to hand encounters between men who have no personal animosity or cause of quarrel. In the siege of a town like Sebastopol, much might have been expected from the application of science, both to ensure the destruction of the place, and to diminish the horrors of the contest. Has all been done by our Government that might have been done in this view of the case? England is far before Russia in science and art, as well as in financial means for applying these to the conduct of warfare. The failure of the recent attack by the fleet may well induce some consideration of this matter. It appears that the ships could not approach within efficient range, on account of the small draught of water. The *Agamemnon*, which was nearest the shore, suffered less than the ships further off, because many of the guns in the Russian batteries could not be depressed for the short range. Had we possessed vessels that could have drawn nearer to the shore, the results might have been far different. For the want of gun-boats on this occasion, as on others already in the war, the English government is deeply to blame. Frequent representations were, early in this year, made on the subject, but, with the usual official carelessness, they were neglected. The recent letter in 'The Times,' from Mr. Hale, the inventor of shell-proof iron rafts, exposes another instance of neglect by the authorities. Mr. Hale's proposals and plans, it seems, were shelved for many months, and it is only now that his invention is attracting attention. Many suggestions have from time to time been made through the public press, some of them by men distinguished in science and art, but they have had little chance of being attended to, when opposed to the red tape routine of the military and naval authorities. The Duke of Newcastle may do his best as war minister, according to the rules and traditions of office, but in an emergency like the present, it would not be derogatory to his dignity to seek the advice of scientific men and practical engineers, as to some of the suggestions offered for increasing the efficiency of the machinery of war. The public has lost confidence in the official authorities at our arsenals and dockyards. Even if they were chargeable with no selfishness or jobbing, they have prejudices against what they deem innovations. We should like to see an independent council of scientific and practical men, to whom the minister of war could refer suggestions made to him. We lately read a proposal by a commander in the royal navy for improving gun-boats, and a detailed plan for working the guns of ships-of-war by steam power, giving far greater efficiency, and at the same time requiring fewer men, and thus diminishing the risk of casualties to life. Why should not a proposal like this be referred to a council of scientific and practical men for examination? The expense of experiments or trials, if the report were favourable, need not be grudged, when many hundreds of thousands of pounds were spent upon iron war steamers before it was proved that they were

useless for the purposes for which they were built. The public would like to have the report of some competent man, like Mr. Nasmyth of Manchester, (who has himself offered valuable, but unheeded, suggestions in the public journals,) as to the proposed gun-boats and iron rafts, on which the success of the Baltic expedition next spring may so much depend. If science and skill can add to the means for vigorously carrying on the present war, our ministers at home are answerable for the lives that may meanwhile be lost through neglect of any suggestions for increasing the efficiency either of the naval or military services.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

The Council of the Royal Society have awarded one of the Royal Medals to Dr. Hofmann, for his researches in organic chemistry, and the second Royal Medal to Dr. Hooker, for his researches in various branches of science, especially in botany, as naturalist of the Antarctic Expedition of Sir James Ross, and in an Expedition to the Eastern part of the Himalaya Range. The Copley Medal has been awarded to Prof. Müller, of Berlin, for his important contributions to different branches of physiology and comparative anatomy.

Among the announcements of new publications are the following, by Mr. Murray:—A supplemental volume of Dr. Waagen's *Treasures of Art in Great Britain*, the result of the author's visit in 1854 to nearly forty galleries and cabinets in London and the provinces; a *Biographical Dictionary of Italian Painters*, by a Lady, edited by R. N. Wornum, Esq.; *Polynesian Mythology, and Ancient Traditional History of the New Zealanders*, as furnished by their Chiefs and Priests, by Sir George Grey, late Governor of the islands; *The Romany Rye*, a sequel to *Lavengro*, by George Borrow, Esq., who also is preparing two poetical works—*Songs of Europe*, being metrical translations from the poetry of all the European languages, and *Kempe Viser*, songs about giants and heroes, with romantic and historical ballads translated from the original Danish. The Earl of Ellesmere's name is announced as author of the *Pilgrimage of the Eighteenth of November*, and other poems. Mr. Murray's list also contains a volume by Francis Galton, the African explorer, *Shifts and Contrivances in Travelling*; and a *Historical and Descriptive Account of Ceylon*. A *Memoir of the late Professor Scholfield, of Cambridge*, is announced by Messrs. Seeley; the *Life of William Etty, R.A.*, with *Extracts from his Letters and Journals*, by Alex. Gilchrist, Barrister-at-Law (Bogue); *Antislavery Recollections*, in the form of letters addressed to Mrs. Beecher Stowe (Hatchard); *Letters from the Diary of an Officer in the Guards during the Peninsular War* (Chapman and Hall); *Lancashire Sketches*, by Edward Waugh (Whittaker); *Wearyfoot Common*, a tale by Leitch Ritchie (Bogue). Messrs. Nisbet and Co. have an edition of *Cowper's Task*, with Fifty Illustrations by Birket Foster, which will be an admirable gift-book for the approaching Christmas, as will also be *A Winter Wreath of Summer Flowers*, by T. G. Goodrich, Esq., well known as Peter Parley (Tribner and Co.). Notes on *Modern Painters at Naples*, by Lord Napier (John W. Parker and Son); a *Visit to the Druses of the Lebanon*, with a *Description of the Country and the Habits of the People* (Bentley); and the *Memoir of Lady Blessington*, by Dr. Madden (Hope and Co.), nearly exhaust the list of miscellaneous literary announcements. Messrs. Blackwood are preparing collected works of Professor Wilson, edited by his son-in-law, Professor Ferrier. The *Noctes Ambrosianae*, and *Essays Critical and Imaginative*, from 'Blackwood's Magazine,' will form the first two volumes; the third will contain a reprint of the *Recreations of Christopher North*; the fourth, the *Poems*; and the fifth, *Tales*.

A great effort is about to be made at the Government School of Science in the way of elementary teaching. Courses of scientific lectures of the most readily intelligible and popular kind are being

prepared for delivery of an evening, at a charge almost nominal, for the instruction and, we might add, recreation of persons engaged in business during the day. The first course will consist of twenty lectures, by Professor Hofmann, on Chemistry, commencing on Friday next at eight o'clock, and on each succeeding Wednesday and Friday, at the same hour. It will embrace an account of the elementary constituents of water and of the atmosphere—oxygen, hydrogen, and nitrogen; of nitric acid and ammonia; of the chemical nature of carbon and its compounds, such as carbonic acid and carbonated hydrogen; of sulphur, sulphurous acid, sulphuric acid, and sulphuretted hydrogen; of phosphorus and phosphoric acid; of chlorine, hydrochloric acid, and chloric acid; of bromine and iodine; of fluorine and hydrofluoric acid; of boron and boric acid; and of silicon and silica. If the attendance at Professor Hofmann's lectures should be such as to show that the public are inclined to profit by this kind of instruction, they will be followed by a Course from Professor Huxley, on the Structure and Habits of Living Beings. That the Government lecture room should not be made a place of occasional resort for loungers, it is absolutely necessary that a charge should be made for admission, and it is fixed for this experimental course at five shillings. For Schoolmasters actually engaged in teaching at Public Schools or at any of the Training Colleges tickets are issued at half-price, which reduces their charge of admission to 1½d. a lecture.

The Académie Française at Paris proceeded last week to the formal reception of M. Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans. It is usual for a new member on taking his seat to deliver an harangue on any subject; and the Bishop held forth on the grandeur, beauty, and excellence of literature. On such a subject there was naturally nothing new to be said, and the prelate said nothing new; but his oration was carefully and neatly written, and in it he took care to claim for the Church the honour of having always encouraged letters, and the further one of having herself produced Saint Paul, Saint Augustin, Gregory Nazianzen, and many other distinguished writers.

The following letter has been printed by Mr. Carpenter, of Warrington, for circulation amongst those attached to the pursuit of natural history, with the view of collecting materials for a Report on the Mollusca and Shells of California. Anyone possessing specimens from the localities here mentioned, with authentic particulars of their place and mode of habitation, will do well to communicate with Mr. Carpenter.

"Cairo St., Warrington, November 4, 1854.

"I have been intrusted by the British Association for the Advancement of Science with the duty of preparing a 'Report on the Present State of our Knowledge of the Mollusca of California.' In order that I may do this work as accurately as possible, I beg respectfully to solicit your kind assistance in giving me any information you may possess on this subject. I find, from a comparison of the shells from Mazatlan (about 440 species of which are in my collection) with those from Monterey and Santa Barbara, brought home by T. Nuttall, Esq., that the district commonly called California consists of two very distinct zoological provinces, the limits between which I am extremely anxious to distinguish. I want to know, therefore, not merely what shells come from California or the west coast of America; but especially—1. What species are found on the north-east shores of the Pacific, especially at Vancouver's Island. 2. What near the mouth of the Columbia river, and in the Oregon territory. 3. What near San Francisco and Monterey. 4. What near San Diego. 5. What along the Pacific shores of the peninsula, to Cape Sta. Lucas. 6. What at La Paz, Guaymas, and other stations in the Gulf of California. 7. What at Acapulco, and other stations along the coast towards Panama. 8. What species of land and freshwater shells are found in different parts of Oregon, California, and West Mexico. In order to compare with these, I should be glad further to know—9. What species are found on the Eastern (Atlantic) shores of



Mexico. 10. What at the Gallapagos. 11. What at the Sandwich Islands (distinguishing what are brought there from other places). 12. What in Polynesia. 13. What fossil species are found in the tertiary deposits of the United States, which may throw light on the existing Pacific species. If you are not able to give me original information, I should be much obliged by references to books, and by addresses of travellers or naturalists to whom I might apply. The materials already at my command are (1) that part of the Mazatlan collection imported into Liverpool; of the other part, said to have been sent to Havre, I know nothing; (2) the collections of Mr. Nuttall in California and the Sandwich Isles; (3) the invaluable collections of H. Cuming, Esq.; (4) the works of C. B. Adams and Philippi, Jay's Catalogue, and the various monographs of Sowerby, Reeve, and others, kindly lent to me by R. M. Andrew, Esq.; and (5) the various public Museums. I need hardly say that information to be of use must be of undoubted accuracy; and that the names of the authorities should be given along with it. Captains of ships and sailors would render material service to Geographic Zoology, even if they would do no more than simply collect whatever shells are on the beach at different ports they visit, and wrap them up in separate parcels at the time, writing the place and date on each. "PHILIP P. CARPENTER."

Several names of greater or less note have to be added to our literary obituary. The announcement of the death of Mr. Charles Kemble must have awakened many recollections of palmy days of the British drama with which the Kemble family are historically associated. Charles Kemble was born in 1775, the year that his sister, Mrs. Siddons, made her first appearance at Drury Lane. In 1794 he made his *début* on the same boards, having for two or three years previously acted at provincial theatres. At first he was not successful as an actor, and the excellence to which he attained was the result of diligent study and educated taste. His representation of *Hamlet*, and others of his well known characters, on his brief re-appearance in public at Covent Garden when under the direction of Madame Vestris, are still retained as classical memories by those who witnessed them. Since that time, he has only appeared in public in a series of dramatic readings, delivered with admirable spirit and taste, from which many, both in London and throughout the country, have dated a fuller understanding and appreciation of the grandeur and beauty of Shakespeare's works. In private life, notwithstanding the increasing infirmity of deafness of late years, Charles Kemble was always most cheerful and communicative; and those who only saw him as the private gentleman could well understand the accounts of the dignified and spirited bearing for which he had been remarkable on the stage. At his death he was within a few days of his eightieth year.—Captain Nolan, whose melancholy death in the fatal cavalry charge of the 17th ult., at Balaklava has excited so much interest, was known in literature, as well as well as in arms, his Treatise on Cavalry Drill and Tactics being an ably written and well-arranged, as well as a valuable, practical manual. Captain Nolan's regiment, the 15th, is in India, from which he obtained to leave to come home on the war breaking out, and he was attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Airey.—We must merely mention the names of the late Mr. J. Chalon, R.A.; of Mr. Moggridge, better known under the name of "Old Humphrey," a writer of pleasant and pious tales and sketches; and of Massimo Fauci, a miniature painter to the great Napoleon, but long resident in England, where he contributed to the improvement of the art of lithography.

The election of the Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow took place on Wednesday. At first there were three candidates nominated by the students, Mr. Carlyle, Mr. D'Israeli, and the Duke of Argyll. Mr. Carlyle's name being withdrawn, the contest became almost wholly a political one, and the Duke of Argyll was chosen by 269 votes, against 147 given to Mr. D'Israeli, whose

oration will be acceptable another year. The Duke of Argyll's honours fall thick upon him, having also the Presidency of the British Association, which meets next year at Glasgow.

The French Institute, to its recent losses by death, has now to add that of Count de Sainte Aulaire, who died a few days ago in Paris. The Count was possessed of some literary attainments, but was chiefly known as a diplomatist. He was for several years ambassador in this country from King Louis Philippe.

M. Julien sustains his concerts with unflagging spirit, and the programme of each night, along with popular miscellanies, contains specimens of the best classical music. To M. Julien's zeal and tact it is mainly owing that the works of Beethoven and Mendelssohn are heard in this country by crowded popular audiences, not merely with patient attention, but with intelligent enthusiasm. Next week, another novelty of his own is to be introduced by M. Julien, The Allied Armies' Quadrille. The songs of Madame Anna Thillon, and the solo performances of first-rate instrumentalists, increase the attractiveness of the Drury Lane Concerts.

Sheridan's *School for Scandal* has been performed at St. James's Theatre this week, and rarely with a cast more efficient, so far as the leading characters are concerned. Mrs. Seymour is a capital *Lady Teazle*, and Mr. Ranger an equally good *Sir Peter Teazle*. Mr. Vandenhoff's *Charles Surface* is excellent; a pleasing actress, Miss Bulmer, made her *début* as *Maria*. Mrs. Stanley, as *Mrs. Candour*, and Miss Grey, as *Lady Sneerwell*, sustained their parts well; of the others less can be said. Mr. Sidney is clever as *Moses*, but cannot look the Jew. Mr. Cooper, who was *Sir Oliver*, has a disagreeable habit of raising his voice, and shouting out all the 'aside' passages, instead of speaking them in lower tone—a fault worth altering.

At the Haymarket, on Monday, George Colman's comedy of *John Bull* was produced, with Mr. Hudson as *Dennis Brulgrudery*, a character which he sustained with much spirit and humour. Mrs. Poynter played well the part of old *Mother Brulgrudery*, and Miss Martindale, from the Lyceum, made her first appearance at this theatre very creditably as *Maria Thornberry*. Mr. Hudson also appeared this week as *Morgan Rattler*, in *How to Pay the Rent*. To-night there is to be a new comic drama, by Samuel Lover, entitled *The Sentinel of the Alma*, with three original songs by the author; the principal character by Mr. Hudson. *She Stoops to Conquer* is the first piece, when Miss Reynolds makes her first appearance this season.

At Marylebone Theatre another historical drama has been produced, *Love and Loyalty*, a story of the time of Charles II. The author is Mr. Robson, son of the author of *The Old Playgoer*. There is little that is original in the plot, or in the conception of the individual characters. The loyal Cavalier, the sour Puritan with the pretty daughter, the eccentric servant, and the military coxcomb, are personages with whom every playgoer is familiar. The characters are all drawn quite in accordance with the conventional ideas of ordinary historians and dramatists as regards the Cavaliers and Puritans. Of such materials, which, in the light of literary criticism, we cannot much approve, the author has made skilful dramatic use, and the acting of the piece was excellent. Mr. Wallack had the part of *Edward Marston*, the Cavalier; Mr. Wilkins, of the Puritan *Vermont*; and Mrs. Wallack, of *Juliet*, his daughter. Mr. Shalden, as the comic servant *Anthony*; and Mr. Robertson, as *Master Wilderpatie*, the brave dandy, sustained their parts effectively. Mrs. Wallack's representation of *Juliet*, in her passionate grief in prospect of her forced marriage with *Lord Verney* (Mr. Orville), was very impressive, and the whole performance was received with much favour.

In a farce by Mark Lemon, at the Adelphi, very little wit produces a great deal of laughter, caused by the practical troubles of *A Slow Man* (Mr. Keeley), who, having taken what he supposes to be a quiet lodging, for purposes of study, is worried

within an inch of his life by all manner of unexpected and unwelcome annoyances.

At the Olympic, Mr. Charles Dance's *Beulah Spa* has been revived, and brings out the whole strength of Mr. Wigan's most efficient company.

Only two theatrical events in Paris need be noticed,—one, the production at the Théâtre Français of a five-act comedy, by M. Mazères, called the *Niaise*; the other of a drama, entitled *Conscience*, by Alexandre Dumas, at the Odéon. The former is a very heavy concern indeed. The heroine is a young married woman, supposed by her husband to be near akin to a fool, but who proves that she has brains by intriguing for honours and places for him. The scene is laid in the time of King Louis Philippe—an almost antediluvian period, compared to the political convulsions that have since taken place in France, and to the marvellous change that has occurred in the way of thinking and acting of the French people. The second is a clever adaptation of two pieces of Iffland, the celebrated German dramatist, and is a most effective acting play. The adapter, however, has not had the good taste to have the piece announced as an adaptation, but it figures on the play-bills as an original production. Dumas is too clever a fellow and too well known to stand in need of stealing other men's wares without acknowledgment.

The text of an old opera performed so far back as 1822, at Eisenach, has just been found by a German author. It is called the *Ten Virgins*, and it is recorded that the performance of it caused such profound impression on a certain Landgrave of Meissen as to hasten his death.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF SOCIETIES.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—Nov. 15th.—The first ordinary meeting of the one hundred and first session, was devoted to the reception of the annual address by the Chairman of Council for the year, Lord Viscount Ebrington. After alluding to the fact that the Society was no longer simply a metropolitan one, but the centre of a confederation of once isolated and still independent kindred institutions (365 in number) throughout the United Kingdom, his Lordship proceeded to say, merely providing facilities for the acquisition of knowledge was looked upon as very imperfectly answering the ends in view. The Council had, therefore, determined to establish some system of examination for the members of the classes of the affiliated institutions, and it was gratifying to record that many eminent men, several even of European reputation, had kindly consented to act as examiners. The next subject referred to, was the recent Educational Exhibition, the pecuniary results of which, as a mere show, had not come up to the sanguine expectations of some; yet it was believed that there was ample reward for all the labour and expense incurred in promoting it, in the fact that the Government had determined that it was desirable to establish a Permanent Educational Museum. The plan of encouraging the members of the local institutions to visit the Universal Exhibition at Paris next summer, by offering them facilities in the shape of reduced fares for the journey to and fro, pre-arranged lodgings, and pre-arranged meals, and ready-organized guides and interpreters while there, was then referred to, and it was announced that the Imperial Government had shown every disposition to relax the passport system in the case of such excursionists. It may safely be expected that the taste of those of our artizans who visit Paris next year will be improved by seeing the marvels of grace and beauty that will be there exhibited by the French, and the specimens of harmonious colouring likely to be contributed from the East. His Lordship ventured also to hope, that the spectacle of what may be done in a short time by spirited and systematic operations in straightening and widening thoroughfares, and generally in improving the architectural beauty and sanitary condition of a town, will not be thrown away upon the visitors from some of our large hideous manufacturing towns, or from this monster metro-

polis itself, with its filthy quays river, and narrow overcrowded streets. The address next passed to the question of industrial pathology, or the accidents and diseases incident to industrial occupations, but his Lordship considered that the health of the labouring classes was less influenced by the work they were employed on, than by the habitations they dwell in, and the food and drink they were supplied with. In support of this view, he quoted the opinion of the illustrious Parent-Duchatelet, who has demonstrated the utter baselessness of many of the general impressions with regard to the sanitary effects of particular employments. The sanitary congress at Brussels had unanimously affirmed as a general principle, that the detection of, and punishment for, the adulteration of the food of the people was a public duty. Whilst on this subject, his Lordship expressed the opinion that an Exhibition which would enable a comparison to be made of the different articles of domestic use, including the various kinds of dwellings, their internal arrangement and fittings; furniture, beds and bedding; fuel, grates, and stoves; cooking apparatus, kinds of food and beverages, and the modes of preparing them; materials and form of clothing, &c., could not fail to be extensively useful and extremely interesting. The Council intended to continue their efforts to promote the decimalization of coins, weights and measures, and to urge the amendment of the Law of Partnership. In regard to this last measure it was likely, 1st. To call into existence a number of small but valuable local undertakings, not large enough to attract the attention of the wealthy but distant capitalist. 2ndly. To hold to the lowest class, the most extravagant of all classes in proportion to its means, more attractive invitations to saving than savings banks and friendly societies can present. And, 3rdly. To diminish the distance and increase the sympathy between the employers and the employed, by converting many workmen into employers, in their other capacity of shareholders in industrial undertakings. His Lordship concluded by detailing the papers to be read and the subjects to be discussed at the ordinary Wednesday evening meetings, which afford every indication that the present session will be as useful as any of its predecessors.

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—Remarks by William Roxburgh, M.D., M.R.I. 'On the Cartesian Barometer constructed by him and exhibited on different occasions.' Soon after the discovery of the variations in height of the barometer, Descartes proposed the following mode of rendering them more conspicuous, almost as much so as they are in one filled with water alone. He suggested that two tubes should be joined to the opposite ends of a short wide cylinder, so as to form one straight tube, which, being closed at one end, was to be filled with pure water and mercury in such proportions as to allow of the two fluids at all pressures meeting in the cylinder. In this, the Cartesian barometer, the pressure of the atmosphere is balanced by the water and mercury conjointly: but the variations of pressure are indicated chiefly by movements of the water, as the level of the mercury varies little in consequence of the large area of the cylinder. The movements of the water and mercury are to each other inversely as the areas of the tube and cylinder. The scale is that of the common barometer enlarged, as in the wheel barometer; when, therefore, the movements are said to amount to so many hundredths of an inch, it is to be understood as meaning that they are equal in value to that height of mercury. The scale can be enlarged so as to render movements of  $\frac{1}{1000}$ th of an inch visible to the unassisted eye. The only records of this instrument that I have seen state that the air contained in the water is given off when the pressure is removed, and so renders its indications incorrect; also that this imperfection is irremediable. This depression, amounting in one year, in my first experiment, to only  $\cdot 02$  of an inch, has led me to suppose that the depression which caused the plan to be set aside was owing to the force of vapour, which was not so well understood at that

time as at present; and as many variations of pressure are easily seen in this barometer, which would escape notice in the mercurial one, and if not attended to give rise to error, I think it will prove a valuable addition to a standard barometer, though never a substitute for one. In hopes of getting rid of the air, and of lessening the correction required for the force of vapour, I tried several fluids in place of pure water. Among these was oil of turpentine; this caused a rapid evolution of gas and blackening of the mercury, and depressing the column several inches in a few minutes. A saturated solution of muriate of soda seemed at first more successful, but in a short time the column became depressed, and this depression continuing to increase at a regular rate, the tube was emptied, when it was found that the salt having crystallized between the mercury and the glass, had so allowed the air to enter. A solution of muriate of lime, not being crystallizable, was next tried; and this seems to stand best, as yet having sunk in two and a half years only  $\cdot 03$  of an inch, the greater part of this depression having occurred in the first few months, giving rise to the surmise that the air which has caused it was left in at the time of filling, and has not crept in since. The addition of the salt to the water, besides removing to a great extent the air, has the effect of diminishing the correction required for the force of vapour; the last named solution has its boiling-point at  $234^{\circ}$  F., and, as has been shown by experiments, the tension of vapour from water and watery solutions of salts is the same at an equal number of degrees below their boiling-points, the correction to be applied is lessened to that of pure water  $22^{\circ}$  lower than the observed temperature. This correction, which is to be added, and that for the expansion of the fluids, which is to be subtracted, thus nearly neutralizing each other at low temperatures, I have applied by means of a moveable scale, in the same way as is used in the sympiesometer. Among the slighter variations shown by this barometer may be mentioned the oscillations during a gale of wind; these are quite as conspicuous in this barometer as they were observed by Professor Daniell in the water barometer, amounting frequently to  $\cdot 03$ , and once to  $0\cdot 4$  of an inch; they vary in duration from five to seven seconds; they begin with a short, quick rise, followed by a slower and a much greater descent, and then a return to the point of rest, which is much nearer the top than the bottom of the oscillation. Previously to a gale of wind, the column descends by jerks and with irregular rapidity; but on one occasion, on which no wind followed for two days, the column fell without the slightest jerk more than half an inch; there was, however, a heavy and long-continued fall of rain. During heavy and sudden showers the column rises, and falls again on the cessation of the shower; on one occasion the rise was  $\cdot 02$  of an inch. In a room with a fire, with a door and window shut, the column is lower than when the window is open, the difference is usually  $\cdot 005$ , but with a good fire  $\cdot 01$  of an inch. The last two causes are very likely to give rise to error, and the better the barometer the greater will be the error.

## MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Monday.**—Royal Academy, 8 p.m.—(Professor Partridge on Anatomy.)  
 — Statistical, 8 p.m.—(On Pauperism and Crime in the United States of America. By the Rev. R. Everest.)  
 — British Archaeological, 8½ p.m.—(1. Mr. Canning on the Axi; 2. Mr. French on the Nimbus.)  
**Tuesday.**—Linnean, 8 p.m.  
 — Civil Engineers, 8 p.m.—(Renewed discussion on the Prevention of Opaque Smoke, and Description of the Coffin-Dams used in laying the Pipes from Richmond to Twickenham, crossing the Thames, by Mr. G. J. Munday.)  
 — Pathological, 8 p.m.  
**Wednesday.**—Entomological, 8 p.m.—(Anniversary.)  
 — Society of Arts, 8 p.m.—(Professor Grace Calvert on the Manufacture and Application of various Products obtained from Fossil-Coal, Gas excepted.)  
**Thursday.**—Royal, 8½ p.m.  
 — Antiquaries, 8 p.m.  
**Saturday.**—Medical, 8 p.m.

## FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Remagen, 10th November.

On leaving Düsseldorf I took the steamer 'zu Berg,' as it is technically termed, that is, up the stream towards the hills. My destination was Remagen, a small town on the left bank of the Rhine, lying between Bonn and Coblenz. I had been told at Düsseldorf that I must not leave Germany without making a pilgrimage to the far-famed Apollinarisberg, in a church on the summit of which I would find some of the best specimens of the Düsseldorf school of Art. Remagen is an old town, I believe of Roman origin, situated in one of the most beautiful parts of the Rhine, but it contains nothing to interest the traveller, except a curious gateway, which is called Roman, but executed probably in the ninth or tenth century, and some bas-reliefs of rude but vigorous workmanship, which have been dug up in seeking foundations for new houses. The Apollinarisberg is a hill, not very lofty but covered with wood, about five minutes' walk from the town. On the summit of this hill is the church, a new building in the richest gothic style, which has been erected by the Count of Fürstenberg-Stammheim. It is dedicated to St. Apollinaris, who it is affirmed was the disciple and companion of the Apostle Peter, whom he accompanied in his journey from Antioch to Rome; that he was there consecrated bishop and sent to Ravenna, where he performed many miracles, went through unheard-of trials and sufferings, and finally fell a martyr to the cause of Christianity. His remains were presented by Barbarossa to an archbishop of Cologne who accompanied the Emperor to Italy in the twelfth century, and who brought them back to Germany together with the celebrated heads of the three kings, which now figure among the treasures of the Cologne cathedral. On the voyage down, the ship containing the remains of St. Apollinaris stopped of its own accord opposite Remagen, and could not be impelled further; of course there was nothing left to do but to land them, where they have remained for the last seven hundred years, with the exception of a journey to Siegburg and Düsseldorf, undertaken in consequence of the French Revolution. They do not as yet, I believe, repose in the new church. The first stone of this building was laid in 1839, by Professor Zwirner, the architect employed to conduct the building of the cathedral of Cologne, and who had prepared the plans for the Apollinaris church. The style is gothic, very rich in all the architectural ornaments, but not so abounding in windows as is usually to be found in gothic edifices. The reason for this is to gain as much unbroken space as possible in the interior of the building for the great fresco paintings which Count Fürstenberg had commissioned Ernst Deger to execute. The work was, however, too great for one person, so Deger associated with himself the brothers Andreas and Karl Müller, and Friederich Ittenbach. The four artists determined to devote their whole energies to the task before them; they set off together to Rome, and diligently studied the works of Raphael and Michael Angelo, and the paintings of those great masters who preceded Raphael, and whose works are so full of sweetness, simplicity, and piety. Their stay at Rome lasted some years; at length they returned laden with studies, sketches, and cartoons. In the meantime hammer and chisel had resounded incessantly on the Apollinaris hill, and the beautiful edifice was approaching completion. On first entering the building, one is struck by the extreme brightness and newness of everything; large pictures painted wherever the space admitted, smaller ones in angles and arches, pilasters covered with gaily coloured arabesques and Mosaic work, gilding on the cornices and capitals, stained glass in the windows, actual and reflected colour on the floors. The first impression to me was disappointing, being always accustomed to associate a certain degree of solemnity, nay, even gloom, with gothic religious edifices; the extreme lightness, gaiety, and colouring of the Apollinaris church rather revolted than attracted. My attention was, however, soon fixed on the frescoes

themselves individually as works of art, and on the many minor accessories which are beautifully carried out. In a short letter I cannot of course draw particular attention to, or give any elaborate criticism of the pictures themselves. They consist of three distinct subjects, which are treated of, each, in a series of pictures, besides some symbolical works. The first cycle describes the life of the Virgin Mary, beginning with the meeting of Jehochina and Anna at the Golden Gate, and proceeds to the birth of the Virgin, her dedication to the Temple, her marriage, the annunciation, the visitation, her death, burial by the Apostles, and lastly her coronation. These, with one or two other pictures, are principally by Karl Müller, an artist who was born in Darmstadt, but who has been always associated with the Düsseldorf school. He has not the same talent as Deger in composition, but you can see that he has a complete mastery of his materials, a thorough understanding of his subject, and that his mind is full of the simple earnest faith which so strongly characterised the works of Francia and Perugino. Ittenbach seems more strongly imbued with the feelings and hard style of the older painters than any of his co-labourers. Andreas Müller has chosen for his pencil the events from the life of St. Apollinaris, which are full of dramatic interest, and though inferior in execution to the works of his brother and of Deger, are still full of vigour and power.

#### VARIETIES.

*Discovery of Roman and Gallic Medals.*—On the 1st instant a gold medal, with the effigy of Trajan, was found at Velaine, near Fleury, in an excellent state of preservation. On one side is Trajan's head, crowned with laurel, with the legend: *Imp. Trajano. Aug. Ger. Dac. P. M. tr. p. Cos. v. p. p.*; on the other a crown of laurel, in the middle of which are the words. *s. p. q. r. optimo principi*. There are many localities in Belgium where Roman and even Gallic antiquities are discovered, amongst others the fields known as *Bons Villez*, at Villers-Perwin and Brunehaut-Liberchies, territories traversed by a Roman road, and formerly the site of a camp. Some years ago, a number of vases, kitchen utensils, small statues, bells, rings, medals, keys, &c., were dug up, as was lately a large quantity of bones. A well and a portion of the Roman road are still visible. Some thirty years ago, many Roman and gallic medals were discovered. After heavy rains, the children of the neighbourhood still go in search of those medals which they call "Saracens." Amongst them have been found medals of Julius Caesar and of Theodosius the younger—a circumstance which leads to the belief that the Roman establishment on the *Bons Villez* was destroyed by Attila, during his irruption in Gaul, A.D. 451. It is thought, too, that that tract was also the site of the camp of Q. Cicero, whom Cæsar sent with a legion on the Nervian territory—a camp which Mr. Roulez, one of the professors at the university of Ghent, fixes at Assche, and General Renard at Sombrefre or Gembloux. Two beautiful Roman medals, one of Antoninus and the other of Marcus-Aurelius, as well as several antique tiles, were lately discovered on a farm at Bruyelles, near Tournay, not far from the Roman road at Escaupont.—*Brussels Herald*.

*The American Tract Society* has scattered over the United States, 154,000 copies of 'Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress'; 657,660 copies, in the aggregate, of Richard Baxter's works; 141,567 copies of Doddridge's 'Rise and Progress.' Of modern works, 60,000 copies of 'Sunnyside'; 50,000 copies each of 'Jane Hudson' and 'Robert Dawson'; and, within a short time, 25,000 copies of 'Hugh Fisher' have been issued.—*Norton's Literary Gazette*.

*M. Müller.*—The death, at Copenhagen, on the 9th inst. of M. Gens Peter Müller, the patriarch of Danish painters, and, during forty years, the professor of landscape painting at the Academy of the Fine Arts, is announced in the journals of that city. He was in his 75th year.—*Brussels Herald*.

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